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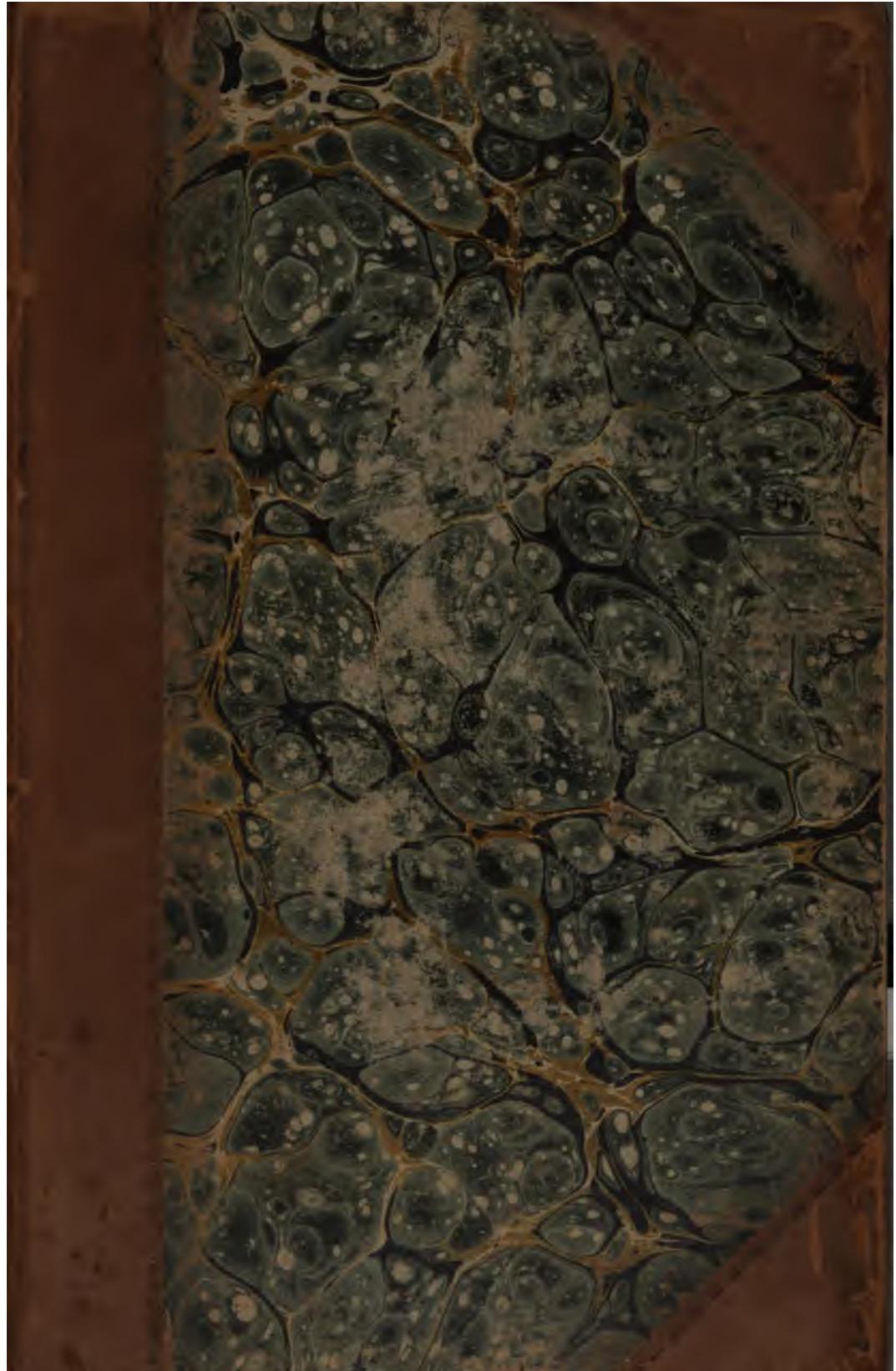
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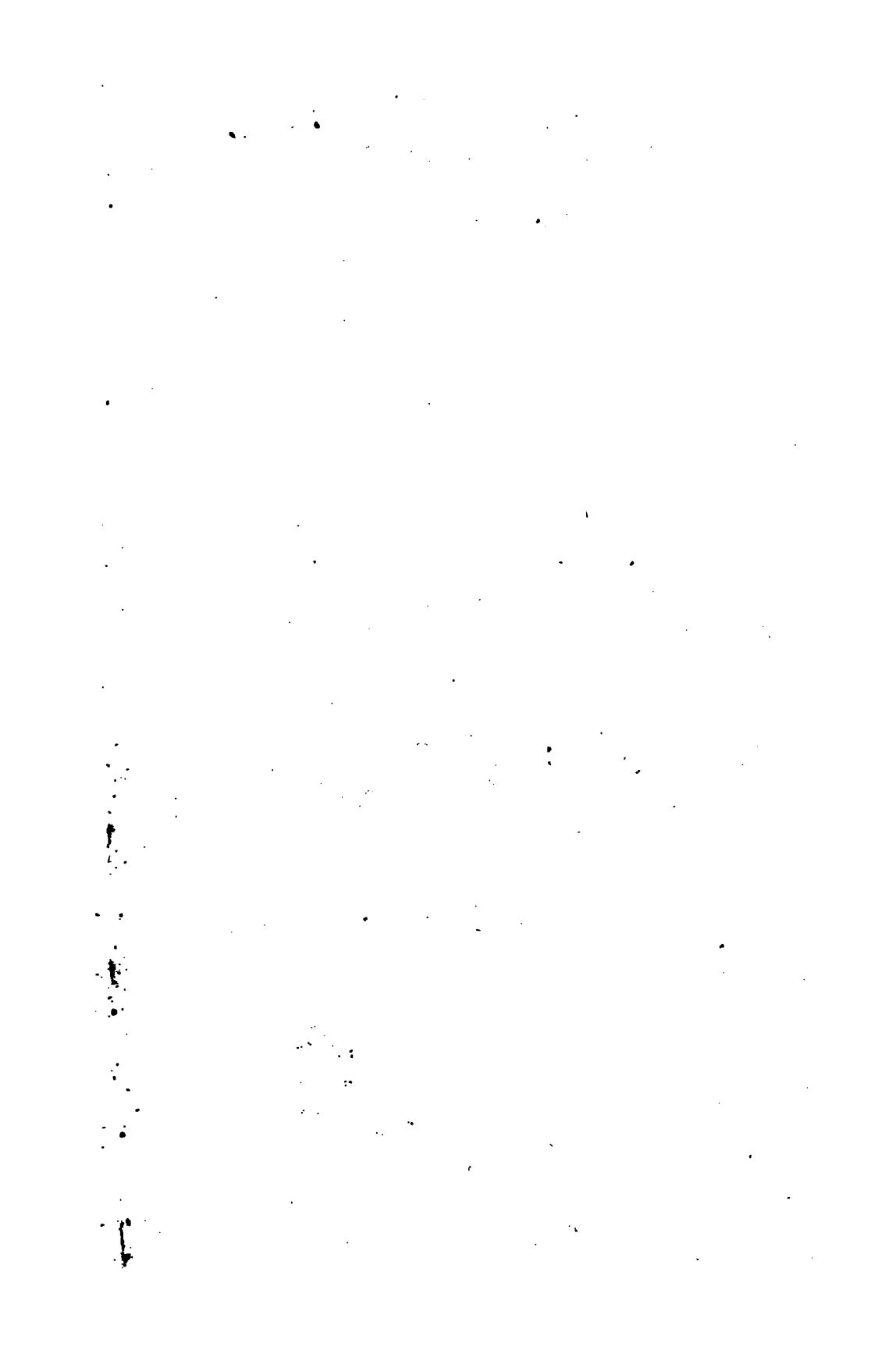




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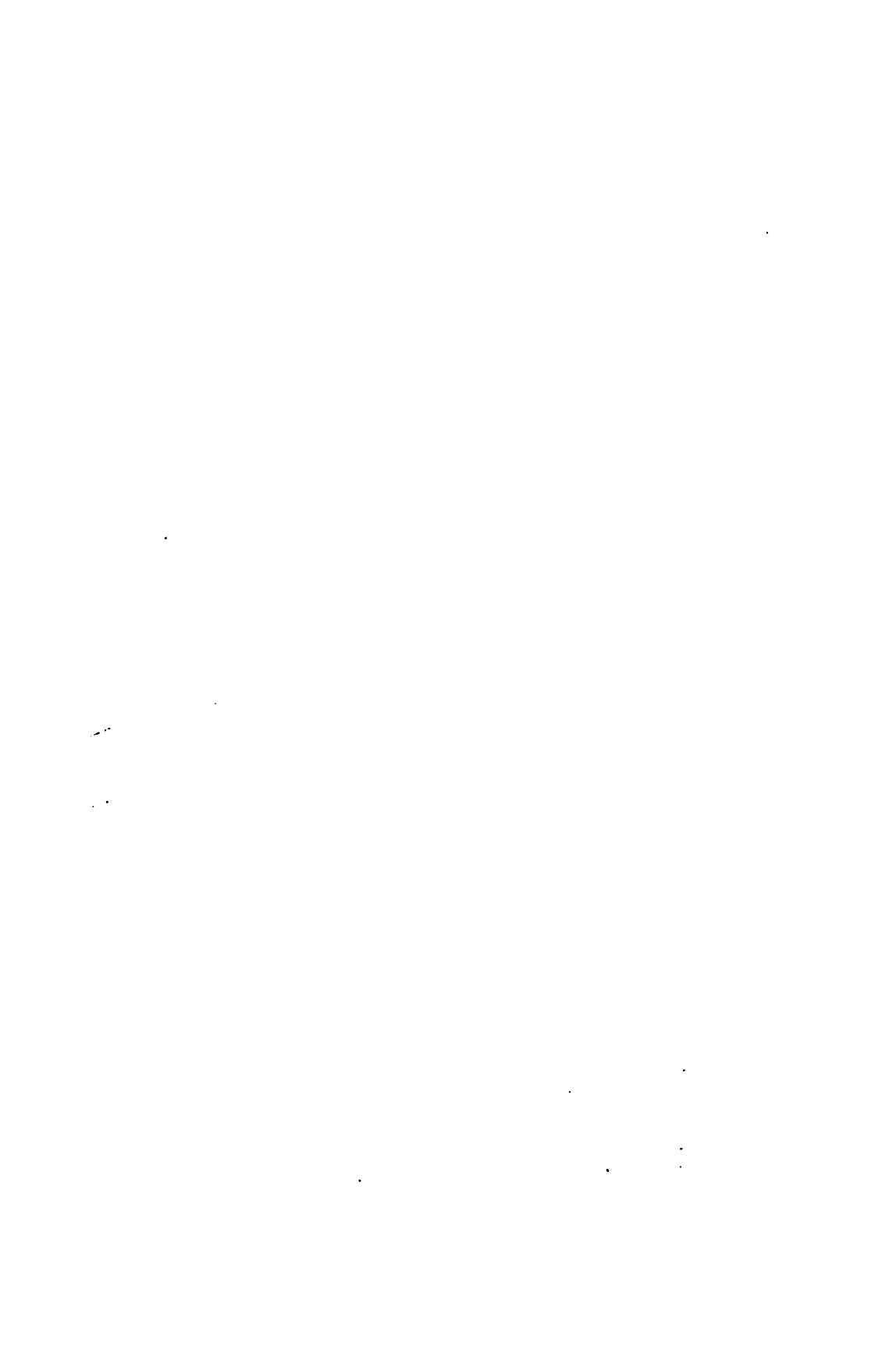
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AN ELEMENTARY
HEBREW GRAMMAR.



AN ELEMENTARY
HEBREW GRAMMAR:

TO WHICH IS ADDED,

A SELECTION OF HEBREW SENTENCES,

WITH

A LEXICON AND REFERENCES TO THE GRAMMAR,

For the Use of Shrewsbury School.

BY THE REV. ARTHUR WILLIS, M.A.,
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SHREWSBURY.



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P R E F A C E.

THE former part of this book is in all important particulars a translation of “Leusden’s Epitome of Buxtorf’s Hebrew Grammar.” I have not indeed always closely followed the order of that work, but have arranged the several parts in the way that I thought would best facilitate the progress of the student: I have also omitted such remarks as appeared likely to be uninteresting or unprofitable to any one commencing the study of the language. The sentences at the end of the Grammar are selected from the second part of “Buxtorf’s Thesaurus;” the derivations of the words and references to the Grammar I have added myself. The accents have not been generally introduced, as I considered they might be embarrassing to the learner in so early a stage of his progress; they occur occasionally to mark a penult tone syllable.

My object in the compilation of this work has been to supply, what I believe has not yet been published, an Elementary Hebrew Grammar and a short course of

Hebrew reading, adapted to the use of the upper forms of a public school; concise enough for those who cannot spend more than an hour or two a week in the study of the language, and yet affording such instruction as may enable them, with the assistance of a Lexicon, to construe and parse any easy sentences which may be set before them. How far these ends have been attained, trial only can determine.

A. W.

Shrewsbury, August, 1834.

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HEBREW GRAMMAR.

1. There are twenty-two letters in the Hebrew language, all consonants: their names, forms, and power, are exhibited in the following table:—

| NAME. | FORM. | POWER. | |
|-------------|---------|---|------------|
| | | In sound. | In number. |
| Aleph | א | (¹) The soft breathing of the Greek, and has the sound of the vowel affixed to it. | 1 |
| Bheth | ב | Bh (Bv) | 2 |
| Ghimel | ג | Gh | 3 |
| Dhaleth | ד | Dh (Dt) | 4 |
| He | ה | H | 5 |
| Vau | ו | V | 6 |
| Zayin | ז | Z | 7 |
| Cheth | ח | Ch | 8 |
| Teth | ט | T | 9 |
| Yod | י | Y | 10 |
| Chaph | *כ | Ch | 20 |
| Lamed | ל | L | 30 |
| Mem | *מ | M | 40 |
| Nun | *נ | N | 50 |
| Samech | ס | S | 60 |
| Gnayin | ע | Gn or ng | 70 |
| Phe | *פ | Ph | 80 |
| Tzade | *צ | Tz | 90 |
| Koph | ק | K | 100 |
| Resch | ר | R | 200 |
| Shin or Sin | ש or שׁ | Sh or S | 300 |
| Thau | ת | Th | 400 |

* The five letters ו ה נ ד ר are called final letters, and are only used at the end of a word.

OBSERVATIONS ON THE LETTERS.

2. The sound of the Hebrew letters is in general the same as the sound of the corresponding letters in English; but some of the Hebrew letters have a sound not known in English. The sound of ב seems to be a mixture of *b* and *v*; ד, of *d* and *t*; ח, that of the Irish or Scotch *Ch* as in *Och*: the sound of נ is unknown. By some it is considered a silent *h*; others give it the sound of *gn* at the beginning of a syllable, and *ng* at the end.

3. The consonants composing the words מֹשֶׁה אַיָּתָן וְכָלְבָה (*Moshe, Ethan, Ve-Chalebh*,) are called Serviles; their uses will be explained hereafter. The other letters are called radicals.

4. The letters are distributed by Hebraists into five orders, according to the five organs of speech which are chiefly used in their pronunciation.

אַחַתָּע (*Ahachang*) are called *Gutturals*, because they are formed in the throat.

דְּטָלָנֶת (*Datláneth*) *Linguals* are pronounced by the tongue.

נִיכָּח (*Gichak*) *Palatals* by the palate.

זַסְצְּרָשָׁה (*Zastzerash*) *Dentals* by the teeth.

בּוּמָף (*Bavmaph*) *Labials* by the lips.

Letters of the same organ are sometimes interchanged.

5. The letters אַחֲרִי (*Ehevi*) are called *quiescent*, because they often lose their consonantal power, or in no way affect the pronunciation of the word. The other letters may for distinction be called *sonant*.

6. Units, Tens, and Hundreds, as far as 400, are expressed by the letters of the Alphabet as shown in the table: the higher numbers are thus represented:—

| | | |
|--------|--------|-------------------------------|
| ת 500 | ת 3000 | A number consisting of |
| ם 600 | ת 4000 | units, tens, and hundreds, |
| נ 700 | ת 5000 | is written from right to left |
| מ 800 | ת 6000 | thus, טפנ, 789. 15 is not |
| ב 900 | ת 7000 | expressed by תי one of the |
| א 1000 | ת 8000 | names of God, but by יט, |
| ב 2000 | ת 9000 | 9 and 6. |

ON THE VOWELS.

7. The vowels of the Hebrew language are represented by points inserted above, below, and in the body of the consonants. They are ten in number. Five perfect, which, with their preceding consonant, form a syllable ; and five imperfect, which have a consonant preceding and following them. Their names, figure, and power, are shown in the following table :—

| PERFECT. | | | IMPERFECT. | | |
|-------------|---------|-----------------|----------------|---------|-------------|
| Name. | Figure. | Sound. | Name. | Figure. | Sound. |
| Kámetz | א | á as in Fáther | Pathách | א | a as in bad |
| Ttzéri | א | é as a in fated | Ségol | א | e . . bed |
| Long Chirek | ַ | i in machine | Short Chirek | ָ | i . . bid |
| Chólem | ִ | ó in go | Kámetz Chátuph | ֵ | o . . bot |
| Shúrek | ֶ | ú in duty | Kibbutz | ַ | u . . but |

It will be shown hereafter how Kametz is distinguished from Kametz Chatuph.

8. The place of Cholem is very often supplied by the characteristic mark over ו and ו. This is the case when the letter preceding ו has no vowel, or when ו has no vowel affixed ; as, מושֶׁה Mosheh ; סָנֵה Soné. Sometimes

the same letter has both marks; as, שָׁנֵה *Shoné*; עָשֵׂה *Ushéh* *Gnosé*.

9. Besides the above vowels, there is another called *Sheva* ַ, which has been introduced to facilitate the utterance of words where two or more consonants would otherwise come together. When it is sounded, it has the power of a very short *e*, as in the words *below*, *furtherance*, but it is often passed over with great rapidity as if the above words were pronounced *b'low*, *furth'rance*. It is not sounded (1.) after a short vowel; as, פִּידָה *pik-du*. (2.) After a long vowel marked with a tonic accent; תִּפְחֹדֶנָה *tiph-kód-na*. (3.) At the end of a word; as, פִּקְדָּת *pákadt*. In these instances *Sheva* is called *quiescent*.

10. *Sheva* is pronounced at the beginning of a word (1.) as, בְּרָאָשִׁית *bé-ré-shíth*. (2.) After a long vowel; as, פּוֹקְדִים *po-ké-dím*. (3.) After another *Sheva*; as, יִפְקָדֵי *yiph-ke-du*. (4.) Under a letter marked with a *Dagesh*; as, פִּקְדָּה *pik-ke-dá*. There *Sheva* is said to be *vocal* or *sonant*.

11. Instead of *Sheva*, a compound vowel consisting of *Sheva* and an imperfect vowel, is used under a guttural. These substitutes of *Sheva* are three in number. Their names, forms, and sound, are shown in the following table:—

| Name. | Form. | Sound. |
|------------------------|-------|---|
| <i>Chateph Pathach</i> | ַ | <i>a</i> very short, as in <i>suit-able</i> . |
| <i>Chateph Segol</i> | ָ | <i>e</i> very short, as in <i>furtherance</i> . |
| <i>Chateph Kametz</i> | ֹ | <i>o</i> very short, as in <i>consōnant</i> . |

ON DAGESH AND MAPPIK.

12. A point is sometimes inserted in the middle of a consonant affecting the pronunciation, and called Dagesh, or Mappik.

There are two kinds of Dagesh, the soft and the strong, called Dagesh-lene, and Dagesh-forte.

13. Dagesh-lene removes the aspiration (*h*) from the six letters בְּנְדְּכְּפְּתְּ, which form the words *Beghadh kephath*; as, בָּ bá; גָּ gá; דָּ dá; כָּ cá; פָּ pá; תָּ tá. This is done (1.) at the beginning of a sentence. (2.) In the beginning of a word, unless the preceding word ends in a quiescent letter or a long vowel, for in that case the aspirate remains. (3.) In the middle of a word after a quiescent Sheva. The two last rules are liable to many exceptions.

14. Dagesh-forte doubles the letter in which it is inserted; as, פְּקָדָה *pukkad*. It is placed in all letters except the gutturals and Resch. It removes the aspiration from the בְּנְדְּכְּפְּתְּ *beghadh kephath* letters in the same manner as Dagesh-lene. In them it is Dagesh-forte whenever it is not preceded by Sheva; as, נִגְגָשׁ *niggash*. If it is preceded by Sheva it is Dagesh-lene; as, פָּקָדָתָה *pá-kad-tá*.

15. Hence, when the gutturals עֲחָדָה ought by analogy to receive Dagesh forte, they compensate the loss of it by changing the preceding short vowel into its corresponding long vowel. Segol and Chirek are changed into Tzeri; as, אֲחָלָה for אָחָלָה; חֲרָךְ for חָרָךְ. Pathach into Kametz; as, יְבָרָךְ for יָבָרָךְ. Kibbutz into Shurek and Cholem; as, יְבָרָךְ for יָבָרָךְ.

16. Dagesh-forte is used (1.) to compensate the omission of a letter; as, יְפָאֵל *yip-pol*, for יְנָפָאֵל *yin-pol*. (2.)

As the characteristic of a conjugation ; as, **פָּקַד** *puk-kad*.

(3.) After the demonstrative article **ה** ; as, **הַדָּבָר** *had-dabhar*. (4.) For the sake of euphony.

17. A word with the accent on the penultimate ending in **נ**, **נָ**, **נָ** or **נָ**, often places Dagesh-forte in the first letter of the following word for the sake of euphony.

18. Dagesh-forte is properly used after the short vowels ; improperly and seldom after the long vowels ; never after Sheva and its substitutes.

19. Mappik is a point which is inscribed in the letters **נ**, **נָ**, to show that they are not quiescent, but to be pronounced with their proper sound. It is inscribed in **נ** in the middle of a word after Chirek, and in **נ** at the end of a word only.

ON SYLLABLES AND THE MODE OF READING.

20. A syllable is the combined sound of a consonant and a vowel. A consonant always begins the syllable from right to left. A syllable is either pure or impure.

21. A pure syllable consists of one consonant and one vowel : as, **אֵלִי** *É-li* ; **הָיְתִי** *há-yé-thí*. The letters **אָהָיִ**, unaccompanied by a vowel, are quiescent, but are not therefore superfluous : they show the proper and essential form of the word, which would not be entire without them. In **בָּרָתִי** *bá-rá-thí*, the **ת** in the middle is quiescent. In **קָוֵהָ** *kó-vé-ká*, **ו** supports Cholem, and retains its consonantal power ; **ה** is quiescent.

22. An impure or mixed syllable is that which has more than one consonant, and only one vowel. This generally happens by means of Sheva and its compounds,

which cannot form a distinct syllable, but join their consonant to others ; as, פָּרִי *p'ri* ; חָלֵי *chöli*.

23. When Sheva is not expressed, it is understood, under every final letter of a word except the quiescent letters.

24. וּ and וְ, and וַ with Mappik, at the end of a word, take Pathach, which is pronounced before them ; as, מֶשְׁיחַ *Máshíach* ; יְדִיעָ *Yádúang* ; אֱלֹהָ *Eloah*. It is called the furtive Pathach. It falls away when a syllable is added.

25. The Gutturals admit a quiescent Sheva ; but a vocal Sheva is changed under them into one of its compounds.

26. If a vocal Sheva precedes a Guttural, it is generally changed into that vowel which is compounded with Sheva under the Guttural ; as, וְאַלְהָ for אֱלֹהָ.

27. Sometimes two syllables are contracted into one ; as, בְּאֱלֹהִים *b'elohim* for בְּאֱלֹהָ.

28. If two Shevas occur at the beginning of a word, the first is changed into Chirik ; as, לְשָׁמַע *l'sh'ma* for לְשָׁמַע ; or into Pathach or Segol under a Guttural ; as, אַבְנָו *ab'na* for אֲבָנָו ; חַלְקָו *chal'ka* for חָלָק. If the second Sheva is under וּ it is taken away ; as, בִּיהִקְהָה *b'ihikha* for בִּיהִקְהָה.

29. If a simple Sheva follows a compound Sheva in the middle of a word, the compound Sheva is necessarily resolved into the short vowel, or simple Sheva, according as the preceding vowel is long or short ; as, קְהִרְבָּנָה *keh'rabba* for קְהִרְבָּנָה ; יְאַשְׁמָנָה *yeash'manah* for יְאַשְׁמָנָה. A compound Sheva is often changed into a simple Sheva for the sake of euphony ; as, קְהִרְבָּנָה *keh'rabba* for קְהִרְבָּנָה.

30. וּ and וְ sometimes assume the nature of vowels, and form diphthongs with the preceding vowels ; as,

תְּרוּ *trau*; גְּנֵסָעַ *gnesau*; פְּנֵי *piu*; פָּנָאִי *panai*; אֲדֹנָי *adonai*; גָּלוּי *galui*; גּוֹי *goi*.

ON THE ACCENTS.

31. The Hebrew accents are those little marks which, in addition to the vowel points, are attached to syllables: these are either tonic or euphonic. The tonic accent is placed on the ultimate or penultimate syllable of a word: in the former case the word is called acute, in the latter penacute.

32. The tonic accents are twenty-five in number; of these fourteen are placed above, and the remaining eleven below the consonant, in the following manner.

ABOVE THE LETTER.

| Name. | Figure. | Name. | Figure. |
|------------------------|---------|--------------|---------|
| Pashtá | א | Rebhíang | א. |
| Kadmá | אַ | Záképh Gádol | אַ. |
| Géresh | אָ | Zakeph Katon | אָ. |
| Geráshayim | אֵ | Segoltá | אֵ. |
| <i>Telisha Ketanna</i> | אֶ | Pázer | אֶ. |
| Telísha Gedólá | אֶָ | Zarka | אֶָ. |
| Karné Pára | אָָ | Shalsheleth | אָָ. |

UNDER THE LETTER.

| | | | |
|-----------------------|------|-----------------|------|
| <i>Mercha</i> | בּ | Tebhir | בּ. |
| <i>Merca Chephula</i> | בַּ | Darga | בַּ. |
| Tiphcha | בָּ | Athnach | בָּ. |
| <i>Munach</i> | בֹּ | Yerach-ben-yomo | בֹּ. |
| <i>Mahpach</i> | בֶּ | Silluk | בֶּ. |
| Yethib | בָָּ | | |

Those in Italics are called *Ministers*, the others *Kings*.

33. These accents have a threefold use. (1.) They serve as musical notes in chaunting the Hebrew Scriptures. (2.) They show the true pronunciation, or mark the syllables on which emphasis is to be laid. (3.) They point out the proper division of sentences.

34. Every syllable marked with a tonic accent is to be pronounced with emphasis, unless the accent be *Telisha-gedola* §, or *Yethib* §, which are always placed on the first syllable; or *Tiphcha* §, when in the books of Psalms, Proverbs, and Job, it is placed on the last syllable; or *Telisha-ketanna* §, *Pashta* §, *Segolta* §, *Zarka* §, which are always placed on the last syllable, without in any way affecting those syllables. If the same accent is repeated in a word, the first only accentuates; as, תּוּ-הָ *tó-hu*. When there are different accents on the same word, the last is tonic, the first is used instead of the euphonic. A long vowel with a tonic accent renders the following Sheva quiescent; as, תּוּ-גֵלָנָה *tá-gél-na*. The letters בִּנְדָכְפָת take *Dagesh-lene* after a word ending in a long vowel or a quiescent letter, and accented with any one of the Kings.

35. The euphonic accent precedes the tonic, and renders the pronunciation more harmonious. It is called *Metheg*, or *Gayah*, and is represented by a straight perpendicular line placed under the consonants. It is placed under the third syllable preceding a tonic accent, unless it ends in Sheva or has Dagesh, and is added to long vowels before Sheva, and to all vowels before compound Sheva; as, חָ-כְמָה *chá-chemá*; יְ-אֵ-סָופּ *yé-ěsóph*. *Metheg* is easily distinguishable from *Silluk*, as *Silluk* is never placed on any syllable before the penult, and *Metheg* is never placed on any syllable after the antepenult.

36. Makkaph is a line like a hyphen placed between words which it couples together; as, וְאַפְנֵצְתָּוֹת Veaph-gam-zoth. A word before Makkaph loses its tonic accent. Cholem and Tzere before a sonant letter and Makkaph, are shortened into Kametz Chatuph and Segol; as, קָלָן col, for בָּלָן ēth, for בָּאָן.

37. On the difference between Kametz \ddot{a} , and Kametz Chatuph \ddot{o} .

without *Metheg* before *Sheva*; as, חָכְמָה
choch-ma,

without an accent before *Dagesh*; as, רָקָנָה
ron-nu,

in the last syllable before a sonant letter
without a tonic accent; as, וָיָקָם
vayákom; or before a sonant letter
and *Makkaph*; as, קָלָן col,

before a Guttural with *Chatuph Kametz* or
Kametz Chatuph; as, אָהָלָן Oholó;
קָלָן pó-gnolka,

38. Rules for the accentuation of words will be given hereafter. After having advanced thus far, the learner should practise himself in reading Hebrew; and he may acquire facility in so doing by copying out some of the sentences at the end of the book, first in the Hebrew, then in the English character, and afterwards reading them over aloud.

39. Etymology is that part of grammar which teaches the derivation of words from their root, and the inflexions of nouns and verbs.

40. Primitive words in Hebrew are usually composed of three consonants; as, פָּקַד he visited; sometimes of

fewer : as, מַשָּׁׁן a name ; sometimes of more : as, עַרְקָלָּה darkness.

41. Derivatives are formed from their primitives or roots, as they are commonly called ; (1.) By the addition of one or more of the letters of the word חָמְנָה ; to these ל may be added : as, from צַבָּע he painted, is derived צַבָּעָה a finger. (2.) By removing one letter of the root ; as, from קָנָה he built, is derived קָן a son. (3.) By removing one letter and adding another ; as, from עַטָּה he planted, is derived מַעֲטָה a plant. (4.) By a change of the vowels without removing or adding a letter ; as, from קָרָר he spoke, is derived קָרָר a word.

42. It is not easy to trace the roots of words as they occur in Hebrew reading, but the learner will be much assisted by attending to the following observations and rules.

The letters composing the words מְשָׁׁה אִירָן וְכָלָב are called serviles, because by means of them as servants the numbers and cases of nouns, the moods, tenses, and persons of words are formed from the roots ; thus from the root קָרָד he visited, is formed קָרָדָה I visited, אָקָרָד I will visit, &c. ; from רָאשָׁה a head, is formed רָאשִׁית a beginning, and רָאשִׁירָה, in the beginning.

43. In order, therefore, to find the root, it is necessary in the first place to clear the word of its servile letters. But here it must be observed, that the servile letters are often radicals, although the other letters of the alphabet are never serviles.

The four letters שָׁׁבָל (Shaval) are always radicals in the middle and end of a word.

The four letters מְלֻכָּה (Menocha) are always radicals in the middle of a word.

44. (a) Reject the serviles, and should three letters remain, the same will constitute the root; as, אָפָקָד, א and ו being serviles, פָקָד is the root.

(b) After removing the serviles, should only two radicals remain, prefix *Nun* or *Yod*, or insert *Vau* in the middle; as, שָׁבַע, root שָׁבַע; חָזֵיב, root יְצֵיב; קָמַת, root קָם; else subjoin *He*, or double the second radical; as, גָּלַל, root סָבָב; נָלַח, root סָבָב.

(c) Should only one letter remain, after the rejection of the serviles, prefix *Nun* or *Yod*, and subjoin ה; as, יְהָ, root בְּכָה; בְּחֹרֶה, root יְרָה.

(d) In the investigation of a root, let it be observed, that when a letter has been rejected at the beginning, middle, or end of a word, some other is very frequently inserted; as, יְתַהֵן, root בְּתַהֵן; שָׁוִם, root שָׁוִם; שָׁוִית, root עָשֵׁית, root עָשָׂה.

(e) If after the rejection of the serviles only two letters remain, the first of which is marked with *Dagesh*, then generally *Nun*, sometimes *Yod*, and in two words *Lamed*, may prefixed; as, שְׁגַן, root שְׁגַן *he approached*; הָשִׁיב, root יְשִׁיב *he inflamed*; but שְׁחַת and שְׁתַּחַת require *Lamed*; as, לְחַח, root לְחַח *he received*; לְחַע, root לְחַע *he endeavoured*.

(f) But should the latter of the two consonants be marked with *Dagesh*, then it must be doubled; as, סְבִיב, root סָבָב *he went round*; except אָפָא, root אָגָא *he was angry*; and חָתָמ, root חַנְתָּמ *he embalmed*.

(g) Should *Vau* precede the two remaining consonants, it is changed into *Yod*; as, תְּנַשֵּׁב, נְשַׁבֵּב, root יְשַׁבֵּב *he sat*.

(h) Should *Yod* follow the two remaining radicals, it is generally changed into *He*; as, גְּלִילִית, root גָּלַיל *he revealed*.

(i) Should there be only one radical remaining, and it be marked with *Dagesh*, then prefix *Nun* and subjoin *He*; as, נָנָה, root נָהַה *he smote*.

NOUNS.

45. Most nouns in Hebrew are derived from verbs, and in general have for their ground forms the infinitive mood or participles.

46. But as the pronunciation of the ground forms of these words would in many cases be exceedingly difficult, on account of the concurrence of two or more consonants, an additional vowel is introduced to obviate this difficulty. This is generally *Seghol*, and hence nouns of this description are called *Segholates*. Thus קֶלֶב a *king*, becomes קֶלֶה, and then, to avoid the concurrence of two dissimilar vowels, קֶלֶה. If the penult consonant is a guttural, the furtive vowel will be *Pathach*. If the penult consonant is *Yod*, the furtive vowel will be *Chirek*. *Segholates* may be known by their taking the accent on the penult.

47. The change from masculine to feminine, and from singular to dual and plural in nouns, is generally effected by the addition of a syllable at the end of the word. This affects the pronunciation, and consequently the accentuation of the word, and hence produces a change in some of the preceding vowels.

ON THE GENDERS OF NOUNS.

48. There are two genders in Hebrew, the masculine and the feminine. Masculine nouns are the names and offices of men, rivers, mountains, people, months. Also

nouns ending in a radical letter are generally masculine.

49. Feminine nouns are the names and offices of women, cities, countries, and provinces. Those likewise are feminine which terminate in a servile and quiescent **ת**, preceded by (־) and a tonic accent; as, **ברכה** *a blessing*; or by a servile **ת**, preceded either by a long vowel with an accent, or a short vowel without an accent; as, **זמרת** *a song*; **ראשית** *a beginning*; **חכמת** *wisdom*; **גלוות** *banishment*; **אמת** *truth*; **אפקה** *a sack*. Nouns of number from twenty to one hundred are either masculine or feminine; also the members of the body, though more frequently feminine. The cardinal numbers from three to ten with a masculine termination are feminine, and with a feminine termination are masculine. If the gender of a noun cannot be accurately determined by these rules, it may be discovered from its connection or construction.

FORMATION OF THE FEMININE FROM THE MASCULINE.

50. The feminine is formed from the masculine by adding **ת**, with the accent; as, **טוב** *good*, m.; **טוֹבָת** *good*, f. This removal of the accent causes a change in the preceding vowels.

(a) (־) and (־) in the penult are changed into (׃); as, **גדָּל** *great*, m., **גָּדוֹלָה** f.; **נָנָה** *second*, m., **נָנָה** f.

(b) (־) in the last syllable, if not preceded by (־), is changed into (׃), except in monosyllables; as, **עֵגֶל** *blind*, m., **עֵגֶלה** f.; **זָהָב** *old*, m., **זָהָבָה** f.; **עֵצָה** *opinion*, m., **עֵצָה** f.

(c) If the masculine ends in **ת**, **ת** is changed into **ת**, and (־) in the penult remains; as, **חֵפֶץ** *fair*, m., **חֵפֶץ** f.

(d) Segholates form the feminine from the ground form by adding **תָּ**; as, **מֶלֶךְ** for **מֶלֶךְ** *a king*, m., **מֶלֶכָה** *a queen*, f.

(e) Masculines in (י) form the feminine in **מ**, and **מִתְ**; as, **שָׁנִי** *second*, m., **שָׁנִית**, f.

51. Adjectives are compared in Hebrew by a periphrasis. The comparative is expressed by מִן or מִן above; as, טוֹבָה חֲכָמָה מִפְנִים *wisdom is good more than jewels*; i. e., *is better than jewels*. The superlative is expressed by מְאֹד *very*; as, מְאֹד טוֹב *very good*; i. e. *best*; or by repeating the positive; as, טוֹב טוֹב *good good*; i. e. *very good*; or by בְּ among; and בְּאָדָם *and treacherous among men*; i. e. *most treacherous of men*.

ON CASE.

52. The cases in Hebrew are not distinguished by their terminations as in Latin and Greek, but by the different significations or relations they bear to the words in the sentence. The rules of syntax can alone determine the case of any noun in construction. However,

↳ is generally prefixed to the dative case.

to the accusative or the nominative after passive verbs.

ה for הַל *the*, is common to all cases.

53. There are two declensions of Hebrew nouns. The first contains masculine, and the second feminine nouns. In both declensions there are three numbers, the singular, dual, and plural, but the dual number is only used in the names of things that are double by nature.

First Declension.

54. In the first declension the plural is formed from the singular by adding ים; as, טוב good, pl. טוביים; צדיק just, pl. צדיקים.

(a) Also (‐), (‐), (‐) in the penult are changed into (‐); and (‐) and (‐) in Segholates, in the last syllable are changed into (‐): as, סִפְרִים *a word*, pl. זְכָרִים *a book*, pl. סִפְרִים *a king*, pl. מְלָכִים *a boy*, pl. בְּנָרִים *boy*.

(b) (i) in the penult, if followed by (:) or (-), is changed into (:): as, **עָמָד** *a handful*, pl. **עָמָדים**.

(c) (.) is contracted into (.) unless Dagesh intervenes: as, *זית* an olive, pl. *זיתים*.

55. Other changes in the last syllable.

(a) (ׁ) is sometimes changed into (-) and Dagesh: as, אָפָפִים *a wheel*, pl.

(b) (-) sometimes takes *Dagesh*: as, **חַדֵּשׁ** *a myrtle*, pl. **חַדְשִׁים**.

(c) (‐) is generally changed into (:) , unless it is preceded by (‐) : as זָקֵן *blind*, pl. זָקְנִים ; עֹזֶר *old*, pl. עֹזְרִים .

(d) Some derived from verbs change (ׁ) into (ׂ) and *Dagesh*: as *מַגְנִים* a shield, pl. *מַגְנִים*.

(e) (ז) and (ו) are sometimes shortened into (ז) and **Dagesh**: as, אֲדָם *red*, pl. אֲדָמִים; חֲרֵל *a nettle*, pl. חֲרֵלִים.

(f) The termination **ה** is cast off, and the preceding vowel remains: as, **יפה**, *fair*, pl. **יפות**.

(g) The termination ' is generally cast away: as, **יהודי**, *a Jew*, pl. **יהודים**.

Some change (ׁ) into (ׂ) : as, קָרִים *a goat*, pl. גָּרִים.

Some are regular: as, **בְּקִיִּים** *innocent*, pl. **כְּלִי**; **כְּלִים** *vessel*, makes pl. **כְּלִים**.

Other peculiarities may be learnt from the Lexicon.

The Chaldaic plural termination is **ן**.

56. The dual number is formed from the singular by adding **וּ**, and changing the vowels according to the rules in s. 60—65 ; as, **הַגָּל** *a foot*, dual **הַגְּלִים**.

Second Declension.

57. The second declension contains feminine nouns, which form the plural from the singular by adding **תִּ**, and changing the vowels according to the rules laid down for the first declension : as, **הַרְבָּה** *a sword*, plur. **הַרְבּוֹת** ; **יִתְהַדֵּד** *a nail*, plur. **יִתְהַדּוֹת** ; **גַּלְעֵן** *a floor*, plur. **גַּלְעָנוֹת** ; **אַגְּלָן** *a bowl*, plur. **אַגְּלָנוֹת**.

(a) The terminations **תִּ** and **תְּ** are rejected ; as, **אַדְקָה** *justice*, plur. **אַדְקָהוֹת** ; **עַטְרָה** *a garland*, plur. **עַטְרָהוֹת** ; except **מַהֲלָה** *maidservant*, plur. **מַהֲלָהוֹת**.

(b) Nouns of the form **קְדָה**, i. e. whose two first letters are radicals, with a short vowel under the first, and (.) under the second, follow the plural form of **קְדָה** : as, **קְבַשָּׁה** *a lamb*, plur. **קְבַשָּׁוֹת** ; **עַלְמָה** *a virgin*, plur. **עַלְמָוֹת** ; **חַרְחָה** *disgrace*, plur. **חַרְחָוֹת** ; **חַרְבָּה** *desolation*, plur. **חַרְבּוֹת**.

(c) Monosyllables often have (.) and *Dagesh* in the penult of the plural : as, **אַמְתָּה** *a mother*, plur. **אַמְתָּוֹת** ; **פְּתָה** *a morsel*, plur. **פְּתָהוֹת**.

58. The dual retains the form of the first declension. **ת** final is in the dual changed into **תְּ** : as, **הַקְּפַת** *a lip*, dual **הַקְּפָתִים**.

59. The names of men, metals, and liquors, are used in the singular number only : names of ages are used in the plural number only. Some nouns are used in the dual number only : some have both the masculine and feminine termination in the plural number. These may be learned from the Lexicon.

NOUNS IN CONSTRUCTION.

60. When two nouns come together with different significations, the connexion between them is not expressed by a change in the latter noun, as in the Latin and Greek languages, but by shortening the vowels of the former, so that it may be pronounced more rapidly, and, as it were, run into the latter ; and this change is said to be produced by the construction of the sentence.

61. The changes take place according to the following rules :—(·) in the penult in each gender and number is changed into (:) or *Compound Sheva* under a guttural ; and in the last syllable, when not followed by א, it is changed into (-) : as, קְבָר a word, in const. קְבָר ; אָקָא a host, in const. אָקָא.

(a) Masculine nouns change the plural termination יִם, and the dual termination יִם, into יִ, (·) being changed into (:), and then the first (:) into (-), s. 28 ; or into (-) or (·) under a guttural : as, דְּבָרִים words, in const. דְּבָרִי ; שְׁפָתִים lips, in const. שְׁפָתִי ; עֲבָדִים servants, in const. עֲבָדִי ; מֶלֶכִים kings, in const. מֶלֶכִי.

(b) Feminines in ה change ה into ה : as, צְדָקָה justice, in const. צְדָקָת : in plural, צְדָקָות justices, in const. צְדָקָות.

(c) Three monosyllables, אָב a father ; אָח a brother ; מָח a father-in-law ; change (·) into (-), and take י at the end ; as, אָבִי, אָחִי.

(d) Also three nouns, אָנוֹ iniquity ; מְמוֹת death ; the middle ; contract (·) and (·) into ئ ; as, מְמוֹת, in const. מְמוֹת ; תְּמָךְ, in const. תְּמָךְ.

(e) Many nouns derived from quiescent verbs, or verbs defective in the second radical, retain (·) in the penult ; as, מְגַנְּבִים shields, in const. מְגַנְּבִי.

62. (..) remains unchanged, unless it precedes or follows (.), for then it is changed in the penult into (:), in the last syllable into (-) : as, שָׁנָה sleep, in const. שָׁנָה ; שָׁנָה an old man, in const. שָׁנָה.

(a) In plural nouns (..) of the penult is changed into (:); the other changes are as before : as, זְקִינִים old man, in const. זְקִינִים.

(b) These are excepted, with some others, which may be found in the Lexicon : as, אִיבָּה hostility ; הַיְכָל a temple ; חֶפְצִים desiring ; זִיתִים olives ; גּוֹן a bird's nest, in const. גּוֹן ; בָּן a son, in const. בָּן.

63. (..) in the last syllable before ח is changed into (-) : as, מִקְנָה a possession, in const. מִקְנָה ; except פֶּה a mouth, in const. פֶּה.

64. In other cases (..) is not changed.

65. (-) and (..) are contracted into (..) unless *Dagesh* intervenes : as, בֵּית a house, in const. בֵּית.

PRONOUNS.

66. Pronouns are either separable or inseparable, the former being distinct words, the latter only affixes.

The separable pronouns are either declinable or indeclinable.

67. The personal pronouns הוא I, אתה Thou, הוא He, היא She, are declinable.

| | Sing. | Com. Gen. | | Plur. | Com. Gen. |
|-----------|----------------------|--------------|--|-----------------------------|--------------|
| Nom. | אָנָּי or אָנְכִּי | I. | | אָנָּנוּ, אָנְכָנָנוּ | we. |
| G. and D. | לִי | of or to me. | | לָכֶם | of or to us. |
| Acc. | אֶתְּנִי | me. | | אֶתְּנוּנִי | us. |
| Abl. | מִנְּנִי or מִפְּנִי | from me. | | מִפְּנָנוּ or מִפְּנָנוּנִי | from us. |

| | | | | |
|-----------|-----------|-----------|------------|------------------------|
| 68. | Masc. | Fem. | Masc. | Fem. |
| Nom. | אֵת | תֵּת | אֵתֶם | אֵתֶן or אֵתֶנֶה Ye. |
| G. and D. | לְתֵת | לְתֵת | לְכֶם | לְכָנוֹ Of you. |
| Acc. | אֹתֶתֶךְ | אֹתֶתֶךְ | אֹתֶתֶכֶם | אֹתֶתֶכְנוֹ You. |
| Abl. | מִתֵּתֶךְ | מִתֵּתֶךְ | מִתֵּתֶכֶם | מִתֵּתֶכְנוֹ from you. |

| | | | | |
|---------|---------------------|-----------|---------------------------|----------------------|
| 69. | Sing. | Plur. | Sing. | Plur. |
| Nom. | הָא He, | הֵם They. | הָאָהָה, הֵנוֹ She, They. | הָאָהָה, הֵנוֹ They. |
| G. & D. | לְהָא | לְהֵם | לְהָאָהָה | לְהָאָהָה |
| Acc. | אֹתָהָהּ or אֹתָהָם | אֹתָהָם | אֹתָהָהָה | אֹתָהָהָה |
| Abl. | מִתְּהָא | מִתְּהָם | מִתְּהָאָה | מִתְּהָאָה |

70. The indeclinable separable pronouns are—

| | | | | |
|-------|-----|------|------------------|---------------|
| Sing. | זֶה | זֶאת | זֶה or זֶהוּ | This. |
| Plur. | — | — | אֵלֶּה or אֵלֶּה | These. |
| — | — | — | כַּי or כַּיָּה | Who? or What? |

— אֲשֶׁר who, what, sing. and plur.

71. The inseparable pronouns are always either pre-fixed or affixed to words. Those affixed are, 1. The possessive pronouns subjoined to nouns. 2. Those which mark the object of an active verb or a preposition.

הַ this, and מַה what, are prefixed to words: as, הַכְּבָר this word; הַעֲמָלֵל whose labour.

וְ generally takes (ז) before א and ר, and ע without a (ז): as, הָאָרֶץ the earth; הָרָאֵשׁ the head; הַזְדֹּות the testimony; and it takes (ז) before ה, ע, ח, with (ז) under them: as, הַעֲרִים the cities; הַחֲכָם the wise man; הַחֲרִים the mountains: before monosyllables it takes (ז).

וְ generally takes (ז), seldom (ז), (ז), or (ז).

73. After the three letters כָּלֶב the pronoun וְ is excluded, and its vowel is transferred to them: as, בְּהַרְכָּה in the way, for בְּהַרְכָּה.

74. The possessive pronouns are fragments of the personal pronouns which are always attached to the end of

nouns. Their derivation and proper form for nouns singular, ending in a vowel or consonant, and for nouns plural, are shown in the following table:—

| | Form for singular nouns. | | Form for nouns plural. |
|-----------|--------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|
| | ending in a vowel. | ending in a consonant. | |
| I, | my, | ־ְיָ | ־ְיָ |
| thou, m., | thy, m., | ־ְתָּ | ־ְתָּ |
| thou, f., | thy, f., | ־ְתָּ | ־ְתָּ |
| he, | his, | ־ְיָ | ־ְיָ, poet. ־ְיָ |
| she, | her, | ־ְיָ | ־ְיָ |
| we, | our, | ־ְאָ | ־ְאָ |
| ye, m., | your, m., | ־ְאָ | ־ְאָ |
| ye, f., | your, f. | ־ְאָ | ־ְאָ |
| they, m., | their, m., | ־ְאָ | ־ְאָ poeticè ־ְאָ |
| they, f. | their, f., | ־ְאָ, ־ְאָ, ־ְאָ, ־ְאָ, ־ְאָ | ־ְאָ, ־ְאָ, ־ְאָ, ־ְאָ, ־ְאָ |

is derived

from

76. Examples of nouns with the affixes.

| | Noun masculine. | Sing. | Plur. | Noun feminine. | Sing. | Plur. |
|-------------------|--------------------|------------------------|---------------------|----------------------|----------|----------|
| | <i>word</i> דְּבָר | <i>words</i> דְּבָרִים | <i>law</i> תֹּקְנָה | <i>laws</i> תֹּקְנָה | | |
| <i>my</i> | דְּבָרִי | דְּבָרִים | תֹּקְנָה | תֹּקְנָה | תֹּקְנָה | תֹּקְנָה |
| <i>thy, m.</i> | דְּבָרָךְ | דְּבָרִים | תֹּקְנָה | תֹּקְנָה | תֹּקְנָה | תֹּקְנָה |
| <i>thy, f.</i> | דְּבָרָךְ | דְּבָרִים | תֹּקְנָה | תֹּקְנָה | תֹּקְנָה | תֹּקְנָה |
| <i>his</i> | דְּבָרָיו | דְּבָרִים | תֹּקְנָה | תֹּקְנָה | תֹּקְנָה | תֹּקְנָה |
| <i>her</i> | דְּבָרָה | דְּבָרִים | תֹּקְנָה | תֹּקְנָה | תֹּקְנָה | תֹּקְנָה |
| <i>our</i> | דְּבָרֵינוּ | דְּבָרִים | תֹּקְנָה | תֹּקְנָה | תֹּקְנָה | תֹּקְנָה |
| <i>your, m.</i> | דְּבָרֶיכֶם | דְּבָרִים | תֹּקְנָה | תֹּקְנָה | תֹּקְנָה | תֹּקְנָה |
| <i>your, f.</i> | דְּבָרֵיכָוּ | דְּבָרִים | תֹּקְנָה | תֹּקְנָה | תֹּקְנָה | תֹּקְנָה |
| <i>their, m.,</i> | דְּבָרֶיכֶם | דְּבָרִים | תֹּקְנָה | תֹּקְנָה | תֹּקְנָה | תֹּקְנָה |
| <i>their, f.</i> | דְּבָרֵיכָוּ | דְּבָרִים | תֹּקְנָה | תֹּקְנָה | תֹּקְנָה | תֹּקְנָה |

ON THE CHANGES IN THE VOWELS ON ACCOUNT OF THE AFFIXES.

77. It may be remarked, in general, that before the four affixes, חָנוּ, חָנוּ, חָמָם, חָמָם, which are called grave, the vowel points are changed, as if the noun was in construction. Also, that the affix, חָוָה, is only added to nouns ending in חָנוּ, and to the nouns חָמָם, חָאָה, חָאָבָה.

Other changes are made according to the following rule:—

78. (a) in the penult, in the singular number, in both genders, is changed into (:) ; in the last syllable it is not changed, except before the grave affixes: as, דְּבָר a *word*; דְּבָרִי *my word*.

(a) Feminines in חָ change חָ into חָ: as, אַדְקָתִי *my justice*, from אַדְקָה.

(b) The affix is not added to nouns of the form מִלְחָמָה

with a double (·): but of the form **מִלְחָמָת**. See below, s. 80.

(c) The plural termination **ים** is dropped: as, **גְּבָרִיךְ** *thy words*; and before **י** *my*, pl., **ו** is dropped also, that two **ו** may not come together: as, **גְּבָרִי** *my words*.

(d) Feminines plural take **ו** before all affixes, except **וּ**, **וְ**, and **וָ**: as **אִזְקָוֹתִי** *my justices*; **אִזְקָוֹתִיךְ** *thy justices*.

(e) Many nouns derived from quiescent verbs, or verbs defective in the second radical, retain the first (·).

(f) **אָנוּ**, **קָנוּתָה**, **תָּנוּתָה**, contract (·) and (·) into **וּ**, as in construction, Rule 62. d.: as, **הַזְּבָבָה** *his middle*.

(g) **אָבָה**, **חָמָם**, **חָמָר**, retain (·) in the singular number, and take a quiescent (·) before the affixes: as, **אָבִיךְ** *thy father*.

(h) **כַּבֵּשׂ** *a roof*; **גַּן** *a garden*; **תַּרְנָה** *a cord*. Change (·) into (-) and *Dagesh*: as, **בָּנִי** *my house*.

79. (·) in the penult is changed into (:); in the last syllable it sometimes remains, and sometimes is changed: as, **לְבָבִי** *my heart*, from **לְבָבָי**.

See **סִפְרָה**, under Rule 80.

(a) (·) often remains in the penult, especially in words of the form **אִיּוֹן**.

(b) It remains in the last syllable in nouns of the forms **בָּנָה** and **כָּאָרָה**.

(c) In words of the form **שָׁמָרָה**, it is changed into (:): as, **שָׁמָרַנִּי** *my guardian*.

(d) Before **כָּ**, **בָּ**, **מָ**, this (:) on account of the following (:) is changed into (·), or (·) or (-) before a guttural: as, **שָׁמָרָךְ** *thy guardians*; **נָאָבָדָךְ** *thy enemy*.

In the pause it is written **שָׁמָרָךְ**.

(e) In many monosyllables (·) remains. **שָׁםָ** *a name*, and **בָּן** *a son*, change it into (:): as, **שָׁמָךְ** *thy name*; and in the pause **שָׁמָאָה**: and some derived from verbs

defective in the second radical, change it into (·) and *Dagesh*: as, עַתִּי *my time*.

80. (·) in the penult, and in the last syllable, is changed into (:) as, בְּגִדָּה *his garment*, from בְּגִיד.

(a) Some change the first (:) into (·): as, אַבְנָה *his stone*, from אַבְןָה. Those which have (·) under the first radical, if it is a guttural change (·) into (·): as, חַלְקָה *his part*, from חַלְקָה.

(b) If the first (·) is followed by (:), it remains אַצְבָּעָן *his finger*, from אַצְבָּעָן.

(c) The termination חַ is dropped: as, מִקְנָה *his possession*, from מִקְנָה; but before חַ, (·) remains; as, מִקְרָה *her accident*, from מִקְרָה.

(d) חַ with an affix, is changed into פִּי: as, פִּיךְ *thy mouth*; חַיּוֹן *his flock*; and פִּיחַדּוֹ *his own flock*, are from the unused word פִּיחַדּוֹ.

81. In Segholates (ׁ) in the penult is changed into (ׁ) ö, or (ׁ): as, טַהֲרָה *his holiness*, from טַהָרָה.

(a) But it remains unchanged when followed by (ׁ) or (ׁ): as, אַזְקָדָה *his treasure*, from אַזְקָדָה.

(b) (ׁ) remains in the last syllable, excepting in some nouns derived from verbs defective in the second radical, when it is changed into (ׁ) or (ׁ) ö and *Dagesh*: as, מִצְרָאָה *his strength*, from מִצְרָאָה.

82. (ׁ) in the last syllable in some defective verbs is changed into (ׁ) and *Dagesh*: as, פְּתִי *my morsel*, from פְּתִי. Except דְּבִשִּׁי *my honey*, from דְּבִשִּׁי.

(a) (ׁ) and (ׁ) in the form זִיתָ, are contracted into (ׁ): as, זִיתְךָ *thy olive*, from זִיתָ.

83. (ׁ) in the form פְּרִיָּה, is changed into (:): as, or פְּרִיָּה *his fruit*; צִדְיָה *his mouth*, from צִדְיָה; חַלְיָה *his disease*, from חַלְיָה.

ON THE VERB, ITS CONJUGATIONS, TENSES, AND PERSONS.

84. In treating of the verb, we shall first consider the conjugations, their significations, and characteristics. A Hebrew Verb has four conjugations, which, with one exception, are called by the names of the word used as an example in old grammars. Each conjugation has an active and passive voice: their names, significations, and characteristics, are shown in the following table:—

85.

| Conjugation. | Name. | Signification. | Characteristics. |
|--------------|--|---|--|
| 1st | active <i>Kal.</i> i.e., light or unenumbered. | He did. פָּעַל | The vowels (- τ) (ׁ τ) (ׁׁ τ) |
| | passive <i>Niphil.</i> נִפְעַל | It was done. | נ prefixed, which, in all tenses but the present, is compensated by <i>Dagesh</i> in the first radical, as fut. יְנִפְעַל.. |
| | active <i>Pihel.</i> פִּעְל | He did frequently or intensely. | <i>Dagesh</i> in the second radical, or <i>Shewa</i> under the formative letter, unless it comes there on account of the affix, as יְפִיקַד. |
| 2d | passive <i>Puhal.</i> פְּעַל | It was done frequently or intensely. | Characteristics of the active voice, and <i>Kibbutz</i> under the second radical. |
| | active <i>Hiphil.</i> הִפְעִיל | He caused to do. | נ prefixed, or <i>Pathach</i> under the formative letter, or נ before the last radical, as נִפְחַד. |
| 3d | passive <i>Hophal.</i> חִפְעַל | He was caused to do. | Kametz <i>Chatuph</i> or <i>Kibbutz</i> before the first radical, as חִפְקַד or מִפְקַד or <i>Shurek</i> חִזְבָּד |
| | active and passive <i>Hithpahel.</i> חִתְפְּעַל | He did anything to himself: or, it was done to himself. | נִתְּהַנֵּה prefixed, and <i>Dagesh</i> in the middle radical. |

ON THE MOODS AND TENSES.

86. There are three moods: the indicative, the imperative, and the infinitive.

There are two participles, the active and passive.

The gerunds in Hebrew are formed by prefixing one of the letters of the word בְּקַלְבָּם, to the infinitive mood.

There are two tenses, the past and the future.

The past tense represents the action as already done in any of the significations expressed by the past tenses of other languages.

The future represents the action as yet to come, either with or without respect to the precise time.

(a) ו prefixed to the past tense, gives it the signification of the future; and ו prefixed to the future gives it the signification of the past tense. Hence ו is called Vau conversive.

87. Verbs have two numbers, and three persons.

The persons are formed by adding one or two letters of the personal pronouns to the root of the verb: as is shown in the following table.

| | | | | | |
|---------------------|-----------------|----------|------------|-----------|-----------------|
| <i>He visited,</i> | בָּקַר | וְ | represents | וְ | <i>she</i> |
| <i>She visited,</i> | בָּקַרְתָּ | וְ | | וְ | |
| <i>Thou</i> {m., | בָּקַרְתְּךָ | תְּ | | תְּ | <i>thou, m.</i> |
| f., | בָּקַרְתְּךָתְּ | תְּ | | תְּ | <i>thou, f.</i> |
| <i>I,</i> | בָּקַרְתִּי | כְּיֵ | for תְּ | אַנְכִּי | <i>I</i> |
| <i>They,</i> | בָּקַרְתִּים | | | | |
| <i>Ye</i> {m., | בָּקַרְתִּם | תְּ | | אַתֶּם | <i>ye, m.</i> |
| f., | בָּקַרְתִּתְּ | תְּ | | אַתְּךָ | <i>ye, f.</i> |
| <i>We</i> | בָּקַרְתִּינוּ | נוּ | | אַנְחָנוּ | <i>we</i> |

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

| | | | | |
|------------------------|--------------|----|--------------|-----------------|
| <i>Visit thou, m.,</i> | בָּקַדְךָ | or | בָּקַדְךָ | |
| — <i>thou, f.,</i> | בָּקַדְךָתְּ | וְ | בָּקַדְךָתְּ | <i>thou, f.</i> |
| — <i>ye, m.,</i> | בָּקַדְךָתְּ | וְ | בָּקַדְךָתְּ | |
| — <i>ye, f.,</i> | בָּקַדְךָתְּ | וְ | בָּקַדְךָתְּ | <i>ye, fem.</i> |

FUTURE TENSE.

The persons of the future are formed from the persons of the imperative, by prefixing one of the letters of the word אַתָּן.

| | | | | | | |
|----------------------|-----------------|------|------------|--------------|-------------------|---------------|
| <i>I will visit,</i> | אַתָּקֹד | א | represents | אֲלֹכִי | <i>I.</i> | |
| <i>Thou, m.,</i> | תַּפְקֹד | ת | . | אֲתָּה | <i>thou, m.</i> | |
| <i>Thou, f.,</i> | תַּפְקֹדִי | ת | . | אֲתָּהִי | <i>thou, f.</i> | |
| <i>He,</i> | וַיַּפְקֹד | וַי | for ה | . | הִיא | <i>he</i> |
| <i>She,</i> | תַּפְקֹד | ת | for ה | . | הִיא | <i>she</i> |
| <i>We,</i> | גַּפְקֹד | גַּי | . | אַבְקָהַנִּי | <i>we</i> | |
| <i>Ye, m.,</i> | תַּפְקֹדִיו | תַּ | for ה | . | אֲתָּם | <i>ye, m.</i> |
| <i>Ye, f.,</i> | תַּפְקֹדִיכָּה | בָּה | . | אֲפָנָה | <i>ye, f.</i> | |
| <i>They, m.,</i> | וַיַּפְקֹדּוּ | . | . | . | . | |
| <i>They, f.,</i> | תַּפְקֹדּוּכָּה | בָּה | . | תַּבְנָה | <i>they, fem.</i> | |

88. This mode of forming the persons and tenses is applicable to all the conjugations. A paragogic נ is often found in those persons of the future and perfect, which end in י or נ. And a paragogic נ or נִי is often added to the second sing. mas. of the perfect and imperative; to the first person singular and plural of the future; and to the infinitive. In a regular Hebrew verb, all the letters of the root are retained, and are pronounced in all the conjugations; i. e., they are not left out, nor are quiescent.

89. The following pages contain examples of all the conjugations of regular and irregular verbs.

PARADIGM OF VERBS IN KAL.

| | Regular Verb. | Verb. init. | Verb. |
|--------------------|------------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| PRETER. | | | דָּבַר |
| Sing. 3 m. | קָטַל | קָטַל | קָבַר |
| 3 f. | קָטַלָה | קָטַלָה | קָבַה |
| 2 m. | קָטַלְתָ | קָטַלְתָ | קָבְרָתָ |
| 2 f. | קָטַלְתָה | קָטַלְתָה | קָבְרָתָה |
| 1 com. | קָטַלְתָהִי | קָטַלְתָהִי | קָבְרָתִי |
| Plur. 3 com. | קָטַלְוּ | קָטַלְוּ | קָבְרָוּ |
| 2 m. | קָטַלְקָם | קָטַלְקָם | קָבְרָקָם |
| 2 f. | קָטַלְתָהָנוּ | קָטַלְתָהָנוּ | קָבְרָתָהָנוּ |
| 1 com. | קָטַלְתָהָנוּ | קָטַלְתָהָנוּ | קָבְרָתָהָנוּ |
| INF. abs. | קָטָל | קָטַל | קָרְבָּה |
| INF. cons. | קָטָל | קָטַת | קָרְבָּה |
| IMPERATIVE. | | | |
| Sing. m. | קָטַל | קָטַל | קָרְבָּה |
| f. | קָטַלְיָה | קָטַלְיָה | קָרְבָּיָה |
| Plur. m. | קָטַלְוּ | קָטַלְוּ | קָרְבָּוּ |
| f. | קָטַלְתָהָנוּ | קָטַלְתָהָנוּ | קָרְבָּתָהָנוּ |
| FUTURE. | | | |
| Sing. 3 m. | יָקַטְלָה | יָקַטְלָה | יָקְרָבָה |
| 3 f. | תָקַטְלָה | תָקַטְלָה | תָקְרָבָה |
| 2 m. | תָקַטְלָתָ | תָקַטְלָתָ | תָקְרָבָתָ |
| 2 f. | תָקַטְלָתָה | תָקַטְלָתָה | תָקְרָבָתָה |
| 1 com. | אָקַטְלָה | אָקַטְלָה | אָקְרָבָה |
| Plur. 3 m. | יָקַטְלָהָנוּ | יָקַטְלָהָנוּ | יָקְרָבָהָנוּ |
| 3 f. | תָקַטְלָהָנוּ | תָקַטְלָהָנוּ | תָקְרָבָהָנוּ |
| 2 m. | תָקַטְלָתָהָנוּ | תָקַטְלָתָהָנוּ | תָקְרָבָתָהָנוּ |
| 2 f. | תָקַטְלָתָהָנוּ | תָקַטְלָתָהָנוּ | תָקְרָבָתָהָנוּ |
| 1 com. | אָקַטְלָהָנוּ | אָקַטְלָהָנוּ | אָקְרָבָהָנוּ |
| Fut. apoc. | — | — | — |
| PART. act. | לְקַטְלָה | קָטַלְשׁ | סָבָבָה |
| pass. | קָטְלָוְה | קָטַלְנִישׁ | קָרְבָּוְה |

PARADIGM OF VERBS IN KAL.

PARADIGM OF VERBS IN NIPHAL.

| PRETER. | Regular | Verb. | Verb. |
|--------------|----------------|-----------------|------------------|
| Sing. 3 m. | נִקְטָל | נִקְשָׁ | דָּ |
| 3 f. | נִקְטָלָה | נִקְשָׁה | נִסְכָּה |
| 2 m. | נִקְטָלָת | נִקְשָׁת | נִסְכָּת |
| 2 f. | נִקְטָלָת | נִקְשָׁת | נִסְכָּת |
| 1 com. | נִקְטָלָתִי | נִקְשָׁתִי | נִסְכָּתִי |
| Plur. 3 com. | נִקְטָלִוּ | נִקְשָׁוּ | נִסְכָּבָר |
| 2 m. | נִקְטָלָקְם | נִקְשָׁקְם | נִסְכָּבָרָם |
| 2 f. | נִקְטָלָתָנוּ | נִקְשָׁתָנוּ | נִסְכָּבָרָנוּ |
| 1 com. | נִקְטָלָנוּ | נִקְשָׁנוּ | נִסְכָּבָרָנוּ |
| INFINITIVE. | הַקְטָל | הַקְשָׁ | הַקְבָּ |
| IMPERATIVE. | | | |
| Sing. m. | הַקְטָל | הַקְשָׁ | הַקְבָּ |
| f. | הַקְטָלִי | הַקְשָׁנִי | הַקְבָּנִי |
| Plur. m. | הַקְטָלִוּ | הַקְשָׁנִוּ | הַקְבָּנִוּ |
| f. | הַקְטָלִקְבָּר | הַקְשָׁנִקְבָּר | הַפְּקָדִיקְבָּר |
| FUTURE. | | | |
| Sing. 3 m. | יִקְטָל | יִקְשָׁ | יִקְבָּ |
| 3 f. | יִקְטָלָה | יִקְשָׁה | יִקְבָּה |
| 2 m. | יִקְטָלָת | יִקְשָׁת | יִקְבָּת |
| 2 f. | יִקְטָלָתָה | יִקְשָׁתָה | יִקְבָּתָה |
| 1 com. | יִקְטָלָתִי | יִקְשָׁתִי | יִקְבָּתִי |
| Plur. 3 m. | יִקְטָלִוּ | יִקְשָׁוּ | יִקְבָּבָר |
| 3 f. | יִקְטָלָקְמ | יִקְשָׁקְמ | יִקְבָּבָרָם |
| 2 m. | יִקְטָלָתָנוּ | יִקְשָׁתָנוּ | יִקְבָּבָרָנוּ |
| 2 f. | יִקְטָלָתָה | יִקְשָׁתָה | יִקְבָּבָרָה |
| 1 com. | יִקְטָלָנוּ | יִקְשָׁנוּ | יִקְבָּבָרָנוּ |
| Fut. apoc. | — | — | — |
| PARTICIPLE. | נִקְטָל | נִקְשָׁ | נִסְכָּבָר |

PARADIGM OF VERBS IN NIPHAL.

| Verb. | Verb. | Verb. | Verb. |
|-------------|-------------|------------|-------------|
| נִinit. | נִmed. | נִfinal. | נִfinal. |
| כָּשָׁבָב | כָּרוֹם | כָּמָאָה | כָּבָדָה |
| כָּשָׁבָה | כָּלֹוְתָה | כָּמָאָה | כָּבָדָה |
| כָּשָׁבָת | כָּלוּוֹתָה | כָּמָאָה | כָּבָדָה |
| כָּשָׁבָת | כָּלוּוֹתָה | כָּמָאָה | כָּבָדָה |
| כָּשָׁבָתִי | כָּלוּוֹתִי | כָּמָאָה | כָּבָדָה |
| כָּשָׁבָיו | כָּרוֹמָה | כָּמָאָה | כָּבָדָה |
| כָּשָׁבָם | כָּרוֹמָה | כָּמָאָה | כָּבָדָה |
| כָּשָׁבָהוּ | כָּרוֹמָהוּ | כָּמָאָהוּ | כָּבָדָהוּ |
| כָּשָׁבָנוּ | כָּרוֹמָנוּ | כָּמָאָנוּ | כָּבָדָנוּ |
| הַשְׁבָּב | הַרוּם | הַמְּאָה | הַבָּלָה |
| הַשְׁבָּב | הַרוּם | הַמְּאָה | הַבָּלָה |
| הַשְׁבָּבִי | הַרוּמִי | הַמְּאָה | הַבָּלָה |
| הַשְׁבָּבִי | הַרוּמִוּג | הַמְּאָה | הַבָּלָה |
| הַשְׁבָּבָה | הַרוּמָה | הַמְּאָה | הַבָּלָה |
| יְשָׁבָב | יְרוּם | יְמָאָה | יְגָלָה |
| הַשְׁבָּב | הַרוּם | הַמְּאָה | הַבָּלָה |
| הַשְׁבָּב | הַרוּם | הַמְּאָה | הַבָּלָה |
| הַשְׁבָּבִי | הַרוּמִי | הַמְּאָה | הַבָּלָה |
| אַשְׁבָּב | אַרוּם | אַמְּאָה | אַבָּלָה |
| יְשָׁבָבִי | יְרוּמִי | יְמָאָה | יְגָלִי |
| הַשְׁבָּבָה | הַרוּמָה | הַמְּאָה | הַבָּלִיכָה |
| נִשְׁבָּבָה | נִרוּמָה | נִמְּאָה | נִבָּלִיכָה |
| — | — | — | יְגָלָה |
| נִשְׁבָּב | נִרוּם | נִמְּאָה | נִבָּלָה |

PARADIGM OF VERBS IN PIHEL.

| | Regular | Verb. | Verb. |
|--------------------|-------------------|----------------|----------------|
| PRETER. | Verb. | וְinit. | וְ |
| Sing. 3 m. | הִקְרָאֵל | גַּשְׁ | דַּךְ |
| 2 f. | הִקְרָאָה | | סָמְכָה |
| 2 m. | הִקְרָאָת | | סָמְכָת |
| 2 f. | הִקְרָאָתָה | | סָמְכָתָה |
| 1 com. | הִקְרָאָתִי | | סָמְכָתִי |
| Plur. 3 com. | הִקְרָאָתִים | | סָמְכָתִים |
| 2 m. | הִקְרָאָתָם | | סָמְכָתָם |
| 2 f. | הִקְרָאָתָן | | סָמְכָתָן |
| 1 com. | הִקְרָאָתָנוּ | | סָמְכָתָנוּ |
| INFINITIVE. | הִקְרָאֵל | גַּשְׁ | סָמְכָה |
| IMPERATIVE. | | | |
| Sing. m. | הִקְרָאֵל | גַּשְׁ | סָמְכָה |
| f. | הִקְרָאֵלי | &c. | סָמְכָנוּ |
| Plur. m. | הִקְרָאֵתִים | | סָמְכָתִים |
| f. | הִקְרָאֵתָנוּ | | סָמְכָתָנוּ |
| FUTURE. | | | |
| Sing. 3 m. | יִקְרָאֵל | יִגְשֶׁ | יִסְמָכָה |
| 3 f. | תִּקְרָאֵל | &c. | תִּסְמָכָה |
| 2 m. | תִּקְרָאֵתִים | | תִּסְמָכָתִים |
| 2 f. | תִּקְרָאֵתָנוּ | | תִּסְמָכָתָנוּ |
| 1 com. | אָקְרָאֵל | | אָסְמָכָה |
| Plur. 3 m. | יִקְרָאֵתִים | | יִסְמָכָתִים |
| 3 f. | תִּקְרָאֵתָנוּ | | תִּסְמָכָתָנוּ |
| 2 m. | תִּקְרָאֵתִים | | תִּסְמָכָתִים |
| 2 f. | תִּקְרָאֵתָנוּ | | תִּסְמָכָתָנוּ |
| 1 com. | כָּקְרָאֵל | | כָּסְמָכָה |
| Fut. apoc. | — | — | — |
| PARTICIPLE. | גַּרְאָאֵל | מְגַשְׁ | סָמְכָה |

PARADIGM OF VERBS IN PIHEL.

PARADIGM OF VERBS IN PUHAL.

| PAST. Sing. 3 m. | Regular | Verb. | Verb. |
|---------------------|----------|-----------|-------------|
| | Verb. | נִinit. | דָּ |
| Sing. 3 f. | נִתְּלָה | תִּתְּלָה | סְבָבָה |
| 2 m. | נִתְּלָה | תִּתְּלָה | סְבָבָתִ |
| 2 f. | נִתְּלָה | תִּתְּלָה | סְבָבָתִ |
| 1 com. | נִתְּלָה | תִּתְּלָה | סְבָבָתִי |
| Plur. 3 com. | נִתְּלָה | תִּתְּלָה | סְבָבָתִי |
| 2 m. | נִתְּלָה | תִּתְּלָה | סְבָבָתִם |
| 2 f. | נִתְּלָה | תִּתְּלָה | סְבָבָתִו |
| 1 com. | נִתְּלָה | תִּתְּלָה | סְבָבָתִנוּ |

| IMPERATIVE. | Regular | Verb. | Verb. |
|-------------|----------|-----------|---------|
| | נִתְּלָה | תִּתְּלָה | סְבָבָה |

| Sing. m. | Regular |
|----------|---------|
| f. | None. |
| Plur. m. | |
| f. | |

| FUTURE. | Regular | Verb. | Verb. |
|------------|----------|-----------|------------|
| | | יִתְּלָה | יִסְבָּבָה |
| Sing. 3 m. | נִתְּלָה | תִּתְּלָה | יִסְבָּבָה |
| 3 f. | נִתְּלָה | תִּתְּלָה | יִסְבָּבָה |
| 2 m. | נִתְּלָה | תִּתְּלָה | יִסְבָּבָה |
| 2 f. | נִתְּלָה | תִּתְּלָה | יִסְבָּבָה |
| 1 com. | נִתְּלָה | תִּתְּלָה | יִסְבָּבָה |
| Plur. 3 m. | נִתְּלָה | תִּתְּלָה | יִסְבָּבָה |
| 3 f. | נִתְּלָה | תִּתְּלָה | יִסְבָּבָה |
| 2 m. | נִתְּלָה | תִּתְּלָה | יִסְבָּבָה |
| 2 f. | נִתְּלָה | תִּתְּלָה | יִסְבָּבָה |
| 1 com. | נִתְּלָה | תִּתְּלָה | יִסְבָּבָה |

| Fut. apoc. | — | — | — |
|------------|---|---|---|
| | — | — | — |

| PARTICIPLE. | Regular | Verb. | Verb. |
|-------------|----------|-----------|------------|
| | נִתְּלָה | תִּתְּלָה | יִסְבָּבָה |

PARADIGM OF VERBS IN PUHAL.

| Verb. וְ or וְ init. | Verb. וְ med. | Verb. וְ final. | Verb. וְ final. |
|-------------------------|------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| יַנְבֵּב | קָרְבָּם | אָמַן | גָּלַת |
| יַנְבֵּב | קָרְבָּה | מָאַהֲה | גָּלְתָה |
| יַנְבֵּב | קָרְבָּת | מָאַהֲת | גָּלְתִּים |
| יַנְבֵּב | קָרְבָּתִי | מָאַהֲתִי | גָּלְתִּי |
| יַנְבֵּב | קָרְבָּנִי | מָאַהֲנִי | גָּלְגָל |
| יַנְבֵּב | קָרְבָּם | מָאַהֲתָם | גָּלְלִים |
| יַנְבֵּב | קָרְבָּנוּ | מָאַהֲתָנוּ | גָּלְלִינוּ |
| יַנְבֵּב | קָרְבָּנוּ | מָאַהֲנָנוּ | גָּלְלִינוּ |

PARADIGM OF VERBS IN HIPHIL.

| | Regular | Verb. | Verb. |
|--------------------|---------------------|-------------------|------------------|
| PRETER. | Verb. | וְinit. | דָּרְךָ |
| Sing. 3 m. | הִקְרַבְתִּי | הִגְרַבָּה | מִקְרָבָה |
| 3 f. | הִקְרַבְתָּה | הִגְרַבָּתָה | מִקְרָבָתָה |
| 2 m. | הִקְרַבְתָּךְ | הִגְרַבָּתְךָ | מִקְרָבָתְךָ |
| 2 f. | הִקְרַבְתָּךְ | הִגְרַבָּתְךָ | מִקְרָבָתְךָ |
| 1 com. | הִקְרַבְתָּנוּ | הִגְרַבָּתָנוּ | מִקְרָבָתָנוּ |
| Plur. 3 com. | הִקְרַבְתִּים | הִגְרַבָּתִים | מִקְרָבָתִים |
| 2 m. | הִקְרַבְתָּם | הִגְרַבָּתְם | מִקְרָבָתְם |
| 2 f. | הִקְרַבְתָּנוּ | הִגְרַבָּתְנוּ | מִקְרָבָתְנוּ |
| 1 com. | הִקְרַבְתָּנוּ | הִגְרַבָּתָנוּ | מִקְרָבָתָנוּ |
| INFINITIVE. | הִקְרַבְתִּי | הִגְרַבָּה | מִקְרָבָה |
| IMPERATIVE. | | | |
| Sing. m. | הִקְרַבְתָּ | הִגְרַבָּ | מִקְרָבָ |
| f. | הִקְרַבְתְּךָ | הִגְרַבָּתְךָ | מִקְרָבָתְךָ |
| Plur. m. | הִקְרַבְתִּים | הִגְרַבָּתִים | מִקְרָבָתִים |
| f. | הִקְרַבְתָּנוּ | הִגְרַבָּתָנוּ | מִקְרָבָתָנוּ |
| FUTURE. | | | |
| Sing. 3 m. | יִקְרַבְתִּי | יִגְרַבָּה | מִקְרָבָה |
| 3 f. | יִקְרַבְתָּה | יִגְרַבָּתָה | מִקְרָבָתָה |
| 2 m. | יִקְרַבְתָּךְ | יִגְרַבָּתְךָ | מִקְרָבָתְךָ |
| 2 f. | יִקְרַבְתָּךְ | יִגְרַבָּתְךָ | מִקְרָבָתְךָ |
| 1 com. | יִקְרַבְתָּנוּ | יִגְרַבָּתָנוּ | מִקְרָבָתָנוּ |
| Plur. 3 m. | יִקְרַבְתִּים | יִגְרַבָּתִים | מִקְרָבָתִים |
| 3 f. | יִקְרַבְתָּם | יִגְרַבָּתְם | מִקְרָבָתְם |
| 2 m. | יִקְרַבְתָּנוּ | יִגְרַבָּתָנוּ | מִקְרָבָתָנוּ |
| 2 f. | יִקְרַבְתָּנוּ | יִגְרַבָּתָנוּ | מִקְרָבָתָנוּ |
| 1 com. | יִקְרַבְתָּנוּ | יִגְרַבָּתָנוּ | מִקְרָבָתָנוּ |
| Fut. apoc. | יִקְרַבְלָ | יִגְרַבָּ | מִקְרָבָ |
| PARTICIPLE. | מִקְרָבִי | מִגְרָבִי | מִקְרָבִי |

PARADIGM OF VERBS IN HIPHIL.

| Verb. | Verb. | Verb. | Verb. |
|--------------|---------------|--------------|-------------|
| ׁ or ׁ init. | ׁ med. | ׁ final. | ׁ final. |
| הוֹשִׁיב | הָקִים | הַמְצִיא | הַגְלָה |
| הוֹשִׁיקָה | הַקּוֹחַ | הַמְצִיאָה | הַגְלָמָה |
| הוֹשִׁבָת | הַמִּקְבָּת | הַמְצִיאָת | הַגְלָיָת |
| הוֹשִׁבָת | הַמִּקְבָּת | הַמְצִיאָת | הַגְלָיָת |
| הוֹשִׁכָתִי | הַמִּקְבָּתִי | הַמְצִיאָתִי | הַגְלָיָתִי |
| הוֹשִׁיבִי | הַקִּיםִי | הַמְצִיאִו | הַגְלָיוֹת |
| הוֹשִׁיבָם | הַמִּקְבָּם | הַמְצִיאָם | הַגְלָיָם |
| הוֹשִׁבָנוּ | הַמִּקְבָּנוּ | הַמְצִיאָנוּ | הַגְלָיָנוּ |
| הוֹשִׁבָנוּ | הַמִּקְבָּנוּ | הַמְצִיאָנוּ | הַגְלָיָנוּ |
| הוֹשִׁיב | הָקִים | הַמְצִיא | הַגְלָה |
| הוֹשִׁיב | הָקִים | הַמְצִיא | הַגְלָה |
| הוֹשִׁיב | הַקִּם | הַמְצִיא | הַגְלָה |
| הוֹשִׁיבִי | הַקִּימי | הַמְצִיאִי | הַגְלָיִת |
| הוֹשִׁיבִי | הַקִּימי | הַמְצִיאִי | הַגְלָיִת |
| הוֹשִׁיבָה | הַקִּיבָה | הַמְצִיאָה | הַגְלָיָה |
| יָשִׁיב | יָקִים | יָמִקִיא | יִגְלָה |
| תָּשִׁיב | הָקִים | פָּמִקִיא | פִּגְלָה |
| תָּשִׁיב | פָּרִים | פָּמִקִיא | פִּגְלָה |
| תָּשִׁיבִי | פָּרִימי | פָּמִקִיאִי | פִּגְלִי |
| אָוְשִׁיב | אָקִים | אָמִקִיא | אֲגִלָה |
| יָשִׁיבִי | נְקִימִי | נְמִקִיאָה | נִגְלָה |
| הוֹשִׁבָה | הַמִּקְבָּה | הַמְצִיאָה | הַגְלָיָה |
| הוֹשִׁיבִי | הַקִּימִי | הַמְצִיאִו | הַגְלָיוֹת |
| הוֹשִׁבָה | הַמִּקְבָּה | הַמְצִיאָה | הַגְלָיָה |
| נוֹשִׁיב | נוֹקִים | נוֹמִקִיא | נוֹגָלָה |
| יָשַׁב | יָקִם | יָמִקִיא | יִגְלָה |
| מוֹשִׁיב | מָקִים | מָמִקִיא | מִגְלָה |

PARADIGM OF VERBS IN HOPHAL.

| | Regular | Verb. | Verb. |
|--------------------|------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| PRETER. | Verb. | וְיִקְרַבְתִּי | וְיִקְרַבְתִּי |
| Sing. 3 m. | מִקְרָבֵל | מִקְרָבֵל | מִקְרָבֵל |
| 3 f. | מִקְרָבְתָה | מִקְרָבְתָה | מִקְרָבְתָה |
| 2 m. | מִקְרָבֵלְךָ | מִקְרָבֵלְךָ | מִקְרָבֵלְךָ |
| 2 f. | מִקְרָבְתָהָךְ | מִקְרָבְתָהָךְ | מִקְרָבְתָהָךְ |
| 1 com. | מִקְרָבְתָּי | מִקְרָבְתָּי | מִקְרָבְתָּי |
| Plur. 3 com. | מִקְרָבְתִּים | מִקְרָבְתִּים | מִקְרָבְתִּים |
| 2 m. | מִקְרָבְתָּךְ | מִקְרָבְתָּךְ | מִקְרָבְתָּךְ |
| 2 f. | מִקְרָבְתָּךְ | מִקְרָבְתָּךְ | מִקְרָבְתָּךְ |
| 1 com. | מִקְרָבְתָּנוּ | מִקְרָבְתָּנוּ | מִקְרָבְתָּנוּ |
| | מִקְרָבְתָּנוּ | מִקְרָבְתָּנוּ | מִקְרָבְתָּנוּ |
| IMPERATIVE. | מִקְרָבֶל | מִקְרָבֶל | מִקְרָבֶל |
| IMPERATIVE. | | | |
| Sing. 2 m. | מִקְרָבֶל | None. | יִקְרַבְתִּי |
| f. | מִקְרָבֶל | | |
| Plur. m. | מִקְרָבֶל | None. | יִקְרַבְתִּים |
| f. | | | |
| FUTURE. | | | |
| Sing. 3 m. | יִקְרַבְלָה | יִקְרַבְלָה | יִקְרַבְלָה |
| 3 f. | יִקְרַבְלָה | יִקְרַבְלָה | יִקְרַבְלָה |
| 2 m. | יִקְרַבְלָה | יִקְרַבְלָה | יִקְרַבְלָה |
| 2 f. | יִקְרַבְלָה | יִקְרַבְלָה | יִקְרַבְלָה |
| 1 com. | יִקְרַבְלָה | יִקְרַבְלָה | יִקְרַבְלָה |
| Plur. 3 m. | יִקְרַבְלָה | יִקְרַבְלָה | יִקְרַבְלָה |
| 3 f. | יִקְרַבְלָה | יִקְרַבְלָה | יִקְרַבְלָה |
| 2 m. | יִקְרַבְלָה | יִקְרַבְלָה | יִקְרַבְלָה |
| 2 f. | יִקְרַבְלָה | יִקְרַבְלָה | יִקְרַבְלָה |
| 1 com. | יִקְרַבְלָה | יִקְרַבְלָה | יִקְרַבְלָה |
| Fut. apoc. | — | — | — |
| PRINCIPLE. | מִקְרָבֶל | מִקְרָבֶל | מִקְרָבֶל |

PARADIGM OF VERBS IN HOPHAL.

| Verb. | Verb. | Verb. | Verb. |
|----------------|--------------|------------------|---------------|
| וְ or וְ init. | וְ med. | וְ final. | וְ final. |
| הוֹטֵב הַוְטֵב | הַגְּרֵם | הַמְּזֵיא | הַגְּלֵת |
| הוֹשֵׁבָה | הַוְקֵמָה | הַמְּזֵיאָה | הַגְּלֵתָה |
| הוֹשֵׁבָת | הַנְּקֵמָת | הַמְּזֵיאָת | הַגְּלֵית |
| הוֹשֵׁבָתִי | הַנְּקֵמָתִי | הַמְּזֵיאָתִי | הַגְּלֵיתִי |
| הוֹשֵׁבָתי | הַוְקֵמָי | הַמְּזֵיאָי | הַגְּלֵי |
| הוֹשֵׁבָתָם | הַגְּרֵםָם | הַמְּזֵיאָתָם | הַגְּלֵיתָם |
| הוֹשֵׁבָתוֹ | הַגְּרֵםֹו | הַמְּזֵיאָתוֹ | הַגְּלֵיתֹו |
| הוֹשֵׁבָתוֹנוֹ | הַגְּרֵםֹנוֹ | הַמְּזֵיאָתוֹנוֹ | הַגְּלֵיתֹנוֹ |
| | הַגְּרֵםֹנוּ | הַמְּזֵיאָתוֹנוּ | הַגְּלֵיתֹנוּ |
| like the last. | | | |

| | | | | |
|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| וְקַבְּרָה | וְקַבְּלָה | וְקַבְּלָה | וְקַבְּלָה | וְקַבְּלָה |
| וְקַבְּרָה | וְקַבְּלָה | וְקַבְּלָה | וְקַבְּלָה | וְקַבְּלָה |
| וְקַבְּרָה | וְקַבְּלָה | וְקַבְּלָה | וְקַבְּלָה | וְקַבְּלָה |
| וְקַבְּרָה | וְקַבְּלָה | וְקַבְּלָה | וְקַבְּלָה | וְקַבְּלָה |
| וְקַבְּרָה | וְקַבְּלָה | וְקַבְּלָה | וְקַבְּלָה | וְקַבְּלָה |

מגלה ממציא מושב מיטב מגנים

PARADIGM OF VERBS IN HITHPAHEL.

| PASTT. | Regular | Verb. | Verb. |
|--------------|---------|---------|---------|
| | Verb. | בָּנָה | בָּנָה |
| Sing. 3 m. | בָּנַה | בָּנָה | בָּנָה |
| 3 f. | בָּנַת | בָּנָת | בָּנָת |
| 2 m. | בָּנַת | בָּנָת | בָּנָת |
| 2 f. | בָּנַת | בָּנָת | בָּנָת |
| 1 com. | בָּנָת | בָּנָת | בָּנָת |
| PLUR. 3 com. | בָּנָוּ | בָּנָוּ | בָּנָוּ |
| 2 m. | בָּנָוּ | בָּנָוּ | בָּנָוּ |
| 2 f. | בָּנָוּ | בָּנָוּ | בָּנָוּ |
| 1 com. | בָּנָוּ | בָּנָוּ | בָּנָוּ |
| Imperative. | בָּנֵל | בָּנֵל | בָּנֵל |
| Imperative. | | | |
| Sing. m. | בָּנַה | בָּנָה | בָּנָה |
| f. | בָּנַת | בָּנָת | בָּנָת |
| PLUR. m. | בָּנָוּ | בָּנָוּ | בָּנָוּ |
| f. | בָּנָוּ | בָּנָוּ | בָּנָוּ |
| Futur. | | | |
| Sing. 3 m. | בָּנַה | בָּנָה | בָּנָה |
| 3 f. | בָּנַת | בָּנָת | בָּנָת |
| 2 m. | בָּנַת | בָּנָת | בָּנָת |
| 2 f. | בָּנַת | בָּנָת | בָּנָת |
| 1 com. | בָּנַת | בָּנָת | בָּנָת |
| PLUR. 3 m. | בָּנָוּ | בָּנָוּ | בָּנָוּ |
| 3 f. | בָּנָוּ | בָּנָוּ | בָּנָוּ |
| 2 m. | בָּנָוּ | בָּנָוּ | בָּנָוּ |
| 2 f. | בָּנָוּ | בָּנָוּ | בָּנָוּ |
| 1 com. | בָּנָוּ | בָּנָוּ | בָּנָוּ |
| Fut. spec. | — | — | — |
| Participle. | בָּנָה | בָּנָה | בָּנָה |

PARADIGM OF VERBS IN HITHPAHEL.

Observations on Kal.

90. Perfect קָרַא. Some end in (-) and (י) : as, **קָרָא** *he wished*; **כָּזֶל** *he was able*. Those in (-) are regular in the other persons : as, **קָרָא**, but those in (י) retain (י) instead of (-) : as, **כָּזֶלְתִּי**, first sing.

(a) קָרְךָ. If **כ** or **ח** is the third radical, it is left out, and compensated by *Dagesh* before **ת** : as, **קָרְתָּ** for **קָרַתְּתָ** *thou gavest*; **קָרְךָ** for **קָרַתְּתָךְ** *thou smotest*.

(b) קָרְךָ. If **מ**, **ע**, or sonant **ר** is the third radical, the (-) under it is changed into furtive (-) : as, **קָרְחָ** *lā-kā-acht*.

(c) קָרְךָ. If **כ** is the third radical, it is cast away, and compensated by *Dagesh* : as, **קָרְכָּה** for **קָרַכָּה**.

91. Participle פֹּקֵד. This part. often takes a paragogic **י** : as, **אָסְרִי** *binding*.

פֹּקֵד } } **פֹּקֵדָה** } the second form is more frequently used.

92. Inf. פֹּקֵד. With paragogic **ח**, (י) is changed into (-), and the points are transposed : as, **לִמְשַׁחַת** *for anointing*; and (-) is changed into (:), and hence, the first (:) into (-) : as, **לִרְכַּח** *for entering*.

93. Imperat. פֹּקֵד. The same changes take place here as in the infin. **פֹּקֵדי** is formed from **פֹּקֵד** by adding **י**, changing **ו** into (:), and the first (:) into (-). R. 28.

94. Future קָרְאֵל. The formative letters properly take (:); which, on account of the following (:), is changed into (-) or into (-) under the Guttural.

(a) With paragogic **מ**, (י) and (-) are changed into (:): as, **הָגַןְתִּי** *I will guard*; and also in the first person plural. **הָגַןְתִּים** *she will inhabit*, is for **הָגַןְתִּים** by Syncope.

(b) The imperative and future frequently end in (-),

the infinitive seldom. This is the case, (1.) Sometimes in neuter verbs: as, **וְשִׁבֵּת** *she will lie down.* (2.) Generally when the second radical is a Guttural: as, **וְקָעֵל** *he will work.* (3.) Always when the third radical is a sonant **נ**, **ר**, or **ל**: as, **וְשִׁמְעֵנָה** *I will hear.*

(c) In these verbs, beginning with **א**, **אָבֹד** *he perished*; **אָצַח** *he seized*; **אָכַל** *he ate*; **אָמַר** *he said*; **אָבַה** *he wished*; **אָכַף** *he cooked*; **א** in the future *Kal* is quiescent in (i), and the four first generally have (·), and sometimes (-), under the second radical: as, **אָבֹד** *she will perish.* The radical **נ** is always dropped after the formative **א**, seldom after the other formatives: as, **אָכַל** *I will eat*; **אָסַת** *thou wilt receive.*

Observations on Niphah.

95. Inf. **הַקְרָא**. The formative **נ** is the characteristic of this mood, and the imperative; on account of which, **נ**, the characteristic of the conjugations, is dropped, in order that two formatives may not come together. And it may be observed in general that the characteristic of the tense excludes the characteristic of the conjugation: as, **הַקְרָא** for **הַקְרָאָה**.

(a) When the first radical is a Guttural, the formative **נ** takes (·), because the next letter will not admit *Dagesh*: as, **הַקְרָאָה** *to be collected.* This is also the case in the imperative and the future.

• is found in the last syllable when the characteristic of the conjugation only, or tense only, is used: as, **בְּכַלְתָּה** *to be pale*; **נְהַגְּדָה** *as if to be propelled*; but seldom when the characteristics of both are united: as, **הַאֲכָלָה** for **הַאֲכָלָל** *to be consumed.*

96. In the imperative and future, (-) is sometimes

found in the last syllable instead of (‐): as, **שְׁזִבְחָתָה** *she shall be deserted.*

Observations on Pihel.

97. Perfect **מִקְרָב**. This tense sometimes ends in (-): as, **אָבַד**, *he destroyed*.

(a) When *Dagesh* is omitted, it is compensated by (ׁ): as, בָּרוּךְ *he blessed*.

(b) Verbs of four letters belong to this conjugation : as, **קלל** *he sharpened.*

(c) There are a few which have \mathfrak{h} instead of *Dagesh*: as, **כָּרְבָּהּ**, **תָּפְאָהּ**, &c.

(d) Three verbs frequently end in (ׁ) כְּפָר, כְּבָס, זְכָר

98. Participle מפקד. (-) under the first radical is changed into (-), when the next letter does not admit *Dagesh*: as, מברך *blessing*.

(a) **מְכַלֵּל** *dancing*; **מְכַרְבֵּר** *sustaining*; are participles of verbs with four letters.

99. Inf. פְּקַד. When the accent is removed, (ָ) is shortened into (ַ): as נְבָרָאָנוּ and *to speak vanity*.

Observations on Puhal.

100. Perfect קָרַב. (ק) is changed into ק when the second radical will not admit *Dagesh*: as, חִזְבָּג *he was killed*. This is also the case in the perfect participle and the future. The present participle is seldom used.

(a) **אָפָלָל** *he languished*, a verb of four letters, belongs to this conjugation.

Observations on Hiphil.

101. Perfect הַפְּקִיד . When the first radical is a Gut-

tural, the (.) under **נ** is changed into (‐): as, **חָמַדְיוֹן** *he believed*; and sometimes into (‐).

(a) **הַפְּנִירָה**. When the third radical is **נ**, it is left out and compensated by *Dagesh*, as in *Kal*: as, **הַשְּׁבָתָה** for **הַשְּׁבָתָתָה** *thou causedst to rest*.

102. Part. **מְפֻקִיד**. The characteristic of the conjugation is excluded by the characteristic of the participle according to the general rule.

103. Infinitive **הַפְּנִירָה**. **נ** is written with (‐) to distinguish the infinitive from the perfect. The infinitive generally ends in (‐), but always in (‐) when one of the serviles **בְּכָלָם** is prefixed.

104. Imperative **הַפְּנִירָה**. With **נ** paragogic, (‐) is changed into (‐): as, **הַפְּנִירָה**.

105. Future **אַפְּנִירָה**. (‐) is often found in the last syllable. Some verbs beginning with **נ** lose it in this tense: as, **אַזְׁרָה** for **אַזְׁרָה** *I will hearken*; **אַהֲלָה** for **אַהֲלָה** *he will pitch his tent*.

Observations on Hophal.

106. Perfect **חַפְלָה**. The passive is principally distinguished from the active by (‐); which, for the sake of euphony, is often changed into (‐): as, **נִעְשָׂה** *he was sent*.

107. If the first radical is a Guttural, it has (‐) instead of (‐): as, **הַחֲרַבָּה** *she was made desolate*.

Observations on Hithpahel.

108. The characteristic of this conjugation is **הַתְּ**, which often undergoes Syncope or Metathesis.

(a) **נ** is left out in the participle and future, after their formative letters.

(b) **ת** is dropped, and compensated by *Dagesh* always before the cognate letters **ך**, **ט**, **ת**; sometimes before **כ**, but seldom before any others :

as, **אָרְפָּה** for **אָרְפָּתָה** *I will make myself like.*

הָרְפָּרְנִי . . . *we have cleansed ourselves.*

תְּמַפְּטָם . . . **תְּמַפְּטָתָם** *thou shalt make thyself perfect.*

תְּמַשְׁא . . . **תְּמַשְׁאָתָא** *she will raise herself.*

תְּמַכְּבֵנָה . . . *cleanse yourselves.*

(c) If the first radical is **ס** or **ש**, **ת** and the first radical are transposed : if the first radical is **ת**, **ת** is transposed and changed into **ך**; if **צ** into **ט**.

as, **וַיְסַבֵּל** for **וַיְסַבֵּל** *he will load himself.*

אָשְׁפֵטָר . . . **אָשְׁפֵטָר** *I will guard myself.*

חָזְפְּנִתָּה . . . *ye have prepared yourselves.*

נְצִדְקָה . . . **נְצִדְקָה** *we will justify ourselves.*

109. Perfect **הַתְּפִקֵּד**. When the second radical will not admit *Dagesh*, (-) is changed into (+) : as **הָתְבִרְךָ** *he blessed himself.* (-) is often found in the last syllable : as, **הָתְחַזֵּק** *he strengthened himself.* **גָּפֵר** *he shall be purified*, is partly of the *Niphal* and partly of the *Hithpael* conjugations.

(a) **הַתְּפִזְזֵר**. Of this form are found two verbs of four letters: **אָתָה** *they delay*; and **הַתְּגִלְלֵי** *they roll themselves down.*

110. Participle **מְתַפֵּהֶר** for **מְפֵהֶר** *purifying himself.*

Of this form is **מְתַמְּחִיםָה** *delaying*; a verb of four letters.

111. Future **אַתְּפִקֵּר**. With **ת** paragogic, **אַתְּהַלְקֵה** *I will walk about.* With Metathesis of **ת**, **אַשְׁפֵטָר** *I will take care of myself.*

ON THE IRREGULAR VERBS.

112. Irregular verbs are either defective or quiescent. In defective verbs a letter is left out, which is compensated by *Dagesh-forte* as often as the form of the word allows it.

113. There are two classes of these verbs. The first consists of verbs whose first radical is **ב**, which is dropped and compensated by *Dagesh-forte* whenever it is marked with a quiescent (׃). These verbs are called defective in **בּ**; i. e. in **ב** the first radical, **בּ** being the first radical of the old example **בָּעַל**.

114. The second class consists of verbs whose second and third radicals being sonant letters are the same, which sometimes drop their second radical to avoid the repetition of the same letter, and have it compensated by *Dagesh-forte* in the third radical. These are called verbs doubling **בּ**, i. e. doubling the second radical, or defective in the second radical.

115. Quiescent verbs have one or more of the quiescent letters אַחֲרֵי among their radicals, and in consequence of this do not follow the regular form. There are four classes of them.

The 1st class } for their first radical which are {
 . 2d . } verbs which have {
 . 3d . } consists of verbs which have {
 . 4th . } second וּ
 third אַ
 fourth חַ

Some verbs are both defective and quiescent, some doubly defective, and some doubly quiescent.

116. On the first class of defective verbs, i. e. verbs defective in **בּ**, see second column in tables of verbs.

Observations.

117. **רָקַל** is conjugated in the same manner as verbs defective in **כ**.

118. Inf. **שָׁתַּת**. **כ** is dropped here and in the imperative, and not compensated by *Dagesh-forte*, which would have no effect at the beginning of a word. **ת** at the end is paragogic.

(a) If the third radical is a sonant **ח**, **ח**, or **ע**, the infinitive is written with (--) instead of (vv): as, **קָרַת** *to be splendid*, from **קָרַב**; **פָּרַח** *to blow*, from **פָּרַח**; **עָזַב** *to touch*, from **עָזַב**: thus also **קָרַחַת** *to receive*, from **קָרַקְבָּת**.

(b) From **בָּתַּן** *he gave*, comes the infinitive **קָרַת**; by syncope and contraction **תָּרַת**; also with a paragogic **ה** instead of **ת**, **קָרַתְּ**. It is sometimes written regularly **בָּתַּן**, or **בָּתַּוּן**. Many other verbs are regular in this form.

119. Imp. **שָׁתַּת**. Thus also **קָרַח** and **לְקָרַח** from **לְקָרַקְבָּת**; from **בָּתַּן** comes **תָּרַת** and **תָּרַתְּ**.

120. Fut. **שָׁתַּאֲ**. From **קָרַקְבָּת**; fut. **אָקָרְבָּת**; makes fut. **תָּרַאֲ**. This verb in the fut. and imp. Kal has the Chaldaic termination in (.)

NIPHAL.

121. Perf. **שָׁתַּבְּ**. When the second radical is a Guttural, the omission of the *Dagesh* is not compensated: as, **גָּמַת** *he received consolation*. **תָּלַקְבָּת** from **קָרַקְבָּת** is here regular.

122. Inf. **שָׁתַּחְתָּ**. **תָּבָּזְ** *to be smitten*, is irregular.

123. The conjugations *Pihel*, *Puhal*, and *Hithpahel*, are regular.

124. The irregularity in the conjugations *Hiphil* and *Hophal* consists in the first radical being omitted, and compensated by *Dagesh*, and the change of (.) into (.)

125. The second class of defective verbs which repeat the second radical, or are defective in the second radical.

In the conjugations which have not *Dagesh* for their characteristic, viz., *Kal*, *Niphal*, *Hiphil*, and *Hophal*, the second radical is dropped and compensated by *Dagesh-forfe*, if the root is augmented at the end; and if there is a long vowel in the syllable before *Dagesh*, when the accent is removed from it, it is changed into the corresponding short vowel.

126. The characteristic letters of the above-named conjugations are marked with long vowels; viz., (τ) in fut. *Kal*; perf. and part., *Niphil*; infinitive, imper. and fut. *Hiphil*; (υ) in perf. and part. *Hiphil*; (α) in the whole conjugation *Hophal*. (τ) and (υ) in the antepenult, or any syllable preceding it, are shortened into (ɔ:) simple or compound, but (α) remains unchanged.

127. The Chaldees compensate the loss of the second radical in the above-named conjugations by *Dagesh* in the first radical, and the Hebrews often imitate them.

128. See third column in tables of verbs.

Observations on Kal.

129. Verbs of the form סַבַּב are very often regularly declined like פַּלְדָּה.

130. Imp. סָבָרְאָה from **אָרָר** *he cursed*, is written without *Dagesh* on account of **ר**. When the accent is transferred to the last syllable, אָ is shortened into (ə) ö; as, רָגָא and רָגֵי, from **רָבָן** *he sung*.

131. **Fut.** סֹבֵךְ. Sometimes, but seldom, with **א**, because it is the characteristic of verbs quiescent in the second radical; as, שָׁׁבֵךְ *he will lay waste*; רִין *he will sing*; קָרְבֵךְ *I will curse*; אָפֹהֵךְ *I will wear*; יָקֹדֵךְ *they shall bow*; are of the Chaldaic form.

NIPHAL.

132. Perf. נִפְלָב. Sometimes, but seldom, ends in (י) or (ו) : as, נִנְלָא from נִלְלָה *he rolled* ; נִמְלָס *it was melted*. נִבְרָא *it is dried up*, for נִבְרָא, is of the Chaldaic form.

133. Part. נִסְבָּה. Sometimes ends in (ו) : as, נִמְלָס *melting*. נִנְאָרִים *cursed*, Chaldaic for נִנְאָרִים.

134. Inf. נִפְלָב. Sometimes ends in (ו) ; as, נִפְלָא *to be melted*.

Fut. נִפְלָא. (-) is sometimes changed into (י), both in this mood and the imperative.

PIHEL AND PUHAL.

135. These conjugations, which admit *Dagesh*, are often regular.

Sometimes to avoid the repetition of similar letters, the short vowel under the first radical, and *Dagesh* in the second, are changed into (י) ; and sometimes the first radical is repeated between the second and third, and a verb of four letters is formed, which is conjugated regularly.

HIPHIL.

136. Perf. הִפְלָב. The last (ו) is sometimes changed into (-) in this and the other tenses ; as, הִקְלָל *he made light*.

137. Fut. נִפְלָב and נִפְרָא, for נִפְרָא and they scattered, are of the Chaldaic form.

HOPHAL.

138. Perf. הִיְפָלָב. הַ is sometimes changed into (ו) through the whole conjugation ; as, מִסְפָּהָה *surrounded*.

139. *Hithpahel* follows the form of *Pihel*.

140. First class of quiescent verbs which have ה for their first radical.

These, when they are irregular, either cast away ו , or change it into ו , or express it in a quiescent form.

141. Eight verbs, יָצַק , יָצַח , יָצַב , יָצַח , יָצַב , יָצַב , יָצַב , יָצַב , are excepted, which in certain tenses cast away ו , and compensate it by *Dagesh*, after the manner of verbs defective in the first radical.

142. See fourth column of tables of verbs.

Observations on Kal.

143. Inf. כְּבָר . (-) is used for (.) when the second radical is guttural; as, קַעַת *to know*.

These verbs are often regular; as, יָשַׁב *to remain*; יָלַד *to bring forth*.

144. Imp. בָּשָׁ . Seldom ends in (-); as, הֲבָ *give thou*, which is improper, as (-) is peculiar to the first class of defective verbs; רַדָּה *descend*, has the paragogic ה .

145. Fut. אָשַׁב . With a paragogic ה , (.) is changed into (:); as, אָיַלְכָה *and I will sit*.

(a) ו is once expressed after (.) ; as, אָיַלְכָה *I will walk*; in other places where it is expressed, it is quiescent after (.), and (-) is in the last syllable: as, אָיַשְׁ *I will sleep*. Sometimes ו is dropped; as, יָהַם *he will be warm*.

(b) אָיַל from בָּיַל *he was able*, is irregular.

(c) אָפַק *I will pour out*; וְתַּחַטֵּ *and thou shalt be on fire*, are of the defective form.

NIPHAL.

146. The irregularity in this conjugation is the change of ו into ו , which in the perfect and participle is quiescent in ו , and in the other tenses is sonant, on account of the *Dagesh* inserted. The quiescent ו is not always expressed.

147. נִמְלַדְתִּי is of the compound form of *Niphil* and *Puhal*.

148. Fut. אָנַפְתָּ. The formative נ is sometimes pointed with (ן); as, אָנַפְתָּ I shall be distressed.

149. The conjugations *Pihel* and *Puhal* are regular: as, בָּנַפְתָּ he placed.

HIPHIL AND HOPHAL.

150. The irregularity in these conjugations is the change of ו into י, which in *Hiphil* is quiescent in י, in *Hophal* in ו. The י quiescent in י is not always expressed. Some verbs retain their first radical in *Hiphil*, quiescent in (ו); as, חִיטַב he did good.

The ו of long *Chirek* is often dropped.

151. Perf. חָזַב he caused to remain, is of the defective form.

152. Imp. חָזַב. Long *Chirek* is always used before a paragogic ח: as, חָזַבְתָּ preserve thou; lead off, retains ו.

153. Fut. אָזַבְתָּ. יָחַזְעֵךְ he will preserve, with the characteristic ח, the more common Chaldaic form.

(a) This tense often ends in (ו); as, תַּזְרַד thou wilt bring down. יַזְרַעַת he will leave; וַיַּזְבַּב and he will erect; are of the defective form.

HOPHAL.

154. Perf. חָזַבְתָּה וְחָזַקְתָּה and it shall be placed; is of the defective form, and of a form partly active and partly passive.

155. Part. מַזְבֵּב. מַזְבֵּב erected, is defective.

F. מַזְבְּכָה מַזְבְּכָה made known, ends in ח with (-).

HITHPAHEL.

156. Verbs of this conjugation are regularly inflected, except those which change ו into the consonant י: as,

הַנֹּפֵר from נֹפֵר *he instructed.*

הַנֹּזֶעַ from נֹזֶעַ *he knew.*

הַנֹּפֵחַ from נֹפֵחַ *he smote.*

157. On the second class of quiescent verbs; or verbs quiescent in וּ עַ.

The irregularity of verbs of this class consists in the second radical וּ being always either quiescent or omitted.

The vowel-points of the characteristic letters in *Kal*, *Niphal*, *Hiphil*, and *Hophal*, are the same as in verbs defective in the second radical.

In verbs whose third radical is וּ, וּ and יְ retain their consonantal power; as, נְגַנַּה *he expected*; נְנַחַ *he was*: also in a few others; as, נְעַ *he expired*; אֲיַבַּ *he was hostile.*

158. See fifth column in tables of verbs.

Observations on Kal.

159. Perf. נִקְרָא. The termination is often in (וּ) and (וּ) as in regular verbs; as, נִקְרָא *he died*; בָּזַבְשָׁ *he blushed.*

(וּ) remains in the third persons, וּ in all the persons.

160. Part. נִקְרָא. Some end in (וּ); as, עַרְכָּ *watching*; בָּזַבְשָׁ *tarrying*: some in וּ; as, אַוְרָ *shining.*

F. נִקְרָה. This has the accent on the last syllable to distinguish it from the third fem. sing. of the perfect.

161. Inf. נִקְרָם. Sometimes with וּ; as, קְרָם.

162. Imp. נִקְרָם. שְׁגַבָּה *return*, with חַ paragogic; מַלְאָה *circumcise*, with וּ.

163. Fut. אֲקִמָּה. With paragogic חַ, וּרְזָם *and he shall be exalted*, with וּ; אֲבֹשָׁ *I will blush*: as if partly from בִּיאָשׁ and partly from שְׁבָשׁ.

NIPHAL.

164. Perf. נִקְרָמָה. The first וּ is changed into וּ, that וּ may not occur in two consecutive syllables.

165. Part. **בְּקָרָם** *besieged*, with **גַּזְעָר**.

F. **בְּקָרָמָה**. Or in **תְּ**; as, **בְּפֹצָחָת** *scattered*.

PIHEL AND PUHAL.

166. The irregularity in these conjugations consists in their doubling the third radical to compensate the characteristic *Dagesh*, which should be inserted in their second radical, which is a quiescent **ו**; as, **קֹמָם**.

(a) The form is the same as that of verbs defective in the second radical.

(b) Verbs of four letters are formed in this conjugation by omitting the second radical, and repeating the first and third: as, **פָּלָל** from **פָּלָל**.

(c) Some are conjugated regularly: as, **קִים** from **קִים**; **חִיב** from **חִיב**.

HIPHIL AND HOPHAL.

167. In these conjugations the second radical is dropped, and (.) is used in *Hiphil* instead of (·).

168. Perf. **הַקִּים**. There is another form of the perfect.

| | fem. | masc. |
|--------------------|------|-------------------------|
| הַקִּימה | | הַקִּים 3 pers. |
| הַקִּימת | | הַקִּימת 2 . |
| | | הַקִּימִתִּי 1 . |
| | | הַקִּימִתוֹ 3 . |
| הַקִּימָנוּ | | הַקִּימָם 2 . |
| | | הַקִּימָנוּ 1 . |

169. Part. **מַקִּים**. With (·), *rendering void*; **מַקִּים**, *inciting*, **מַלְעִים**, *murmuring*, are of a different form.

170. Imp. **הַגְּמָם**. The characteristic **ת** is often omitted: as, **שַׁם** *place thou*.

171. Fut. **אַגְּמָם**. Often in (·): as, **בְּשַׁבַּע** *thou wilt bring back*; **וְתַעֲדָה** *she testified*, **יִפְרַח** *he will incite*, are of the same irregular form as the participles.

172. Perf. חִקָּם. קָם is irregular.

HITHPAHEL.

173. This conjugation is just like *Pihel*.

174. חַצְפִּיןָ, for חַצְפִּינָה, is of the form חַתְקִים. See above, s. 166. c.

175. The third class of quiescent verbs, or verbs quiescent in לְאָ.

In these verbs אָ is generally quiescent in a long vowel.

In this class are many verbs which are also defective or quiescent in their first and second radicals: as, נָשַׁבַּע *he bore*; נָצַר *he went out*; בָּאָ *to come*. All these follow the irregularities of their own class.

176. See sixth column in tables of verbs.

Observations on Kal.

177. Perf. מִצְרָא. A few end in (ן), and retain it in the first and second persons: as, מִלְאָהִי.

אָ, and other verbs of the same form are thus declined,

| | |
|----------|----------|
| fem. | masc. |
| קָאָה | אָ |
| בָּאָתָה | בָּאָתָה |
| | בָּאָתִי |

178. Part. מָוֹצָאָה. (ן) is sometimes in the termination: as, אָמָרָה.

Fem. מָאָה. Also מָאָהָת for מָוֹצָאָה.

The participle of אָ is אָ, pl. אָים.

179. Perf. part. מְפַרְּשָׂה. lightened, is for נְשִׁירָה.

180. Inf. מְצֻוָּה. and אָהָתָה from נָשַׁבַּע, אָמַצָּה from נָצַר, and אָ, are from verbs doubly irregular.

181. Imp. אָמַצָּה. אָנָּה שָׁאָה from נָשַׁבַּע, אָמַצָּה from נָצַר, and אָ from בָּאָה בָּאָ, are doubly irregular.

182. Fut. **אָמַתָּא**. **בָּשָׂא** from **אִירָא**, **בָּשָׂא** from **יָרָא**, **אָמַתָּא** from **בָּוָא**, are doubly irregular.

NIPHAL.

183. Perf. **בָּמַתָּא**. **בָּשָׂא** for **בָּשָׂא**.

184. **גָּמְצָאָה**. The Chaldaic termination is in **ר** : as, **גָּמְלָא** *it was wonderful.*

185. **בָּמְלָאָהִי**. **בָּמְלָאָהִי** is from **בָּלָא** *he wondered*, **נ** being changed into **י**.

186. Part. **בָּמְלָאָה**. From **בָּלָא** *he feared*, is **נָוָרָא**.

187. Fut. **אָמַתָּא**. From **בָּרָא** is formed **תָּבָרָא**, **אָמַתָּא**.

PIHEL.

188. Perf. **אָמַתָּא**. Some end in (‐) : as, **מָלָא** *he filled*.

PUHAL.

189. Very few verbs are in use in this conjugation.

HIPHIL.

190. Perf. **הָמַשְׂיָא**. **הָשָׂא** from **הָלַשְׂא** *he lent*.

191. **בָּזָא** from **הָבִיא**, **יִצְא** from **הָזִיא**.

192. Part. **מָשִׂיָּא**. **מָשִׂיא** from **מָבִיא**, **יִצְא** from **מָזִיא**.

HOPHAL.

193. Very few are used in this conjugation.

194. **הָזַקְאָה** makes **בָּזָא**, **הָזַקְאָה** makes **בָּזָא**.

HITHPAHEL.

195. **הָטַמְאָה** is from **טָמֵא** *he was impure* ;

196. **הָגַבְאָה** is from **גַּבְאָה** *he shewed* ;

ר being omitted and compensated by *Dagesh*.

197. The fourth class of quiescent verbs, or verbs quiescent in **ל**.

In this class **ר** is sometimes quiescent, sometimes it is dropped, and sometimes changed into another letter.

198. Almost every tense has a peculiar termination, differing from the regular one.

The third singular of the perfect in all conjugations ends in (ן).

The participles, except *Pahul* in *Kal*, end in (ן).

The infinitive in (ן), or (ן); the imperative in (ן); the future in (ן).

In the imperative of all the conjugations, except *Kal* and *Niphal*, and in the future of all, apocope very often takes place.

199. Verbs of this class often imitate the form of verbs quiescent in (בָּשָׁ).

Four verbs of this class are regular, and therefore have *Mappik* in (ה); (הָבָדַק) *he excelled*; (הָמַדֵּק) *he desired*; (בָּנָה) *it was splendid*; (הָמַדֵּק) *he admired*.

200. There are many verbs in this class whose first radical is (בָּ) or (בְּ); which retain the irregularities of their own class.

201. See seventh column in tables of verbs.

Observations on Kal.

202. Perf. (בָּנָה). The third radical (ה) is changed into (הָ), to facilitate the pronunciation. Sometimes (הָ) occurs instead of (הָ): as, (בָּנָה) *she trusted*; (בָּנָה) *they turned aside*.

203. (בָּנָה) *she made*, and (בָּנָה) *she met*, have the Chaldaic termination.

(בָּנָה) has the accent on the last syllable, to distinguish it from (בָּנָה), where the accent is on the penult.

204. Imp. (בָּנָה). (בָּנָה) *seek ye*, (אָנָה) *come ye*, have (בָּנָה) instead of (הָ).

205. Fut. אָגָלָה. If בּ is the first radical it is compensated by *Dagesh*: as, **גָּפָר** from **גָּפָר**.

גָּלָג. *they are tranquil*, changes הּ into וּ.

206. The different forms of apocope in this tense are—

1st. גָּלָל for **גָּלָה**; but גָּלָן for **גָּלָה** on account of the Guttural.

2d. גָּלָא for **גָּלָה**; where the formative וּ takes (וּ) on account of רּ.

3d. גָּלָה for **גָּלָה**, where the second radical is one of the בְּנֵדְכָּה letters.

4th. In the verbs **קָרָה**, **קָרָא**, אָהָי is used for אָהָה; **יָחִד** for **יָחַד**, &c.

5th. טָט for **גָּפָר**, וּ for **גָּפָר**, which form is peculiar to verbs whose first radical is בּ, which only retain one radical.

NIPHAL.

207. Perf. גָּמְלָה on account of the Guttural has (וּ) instead of (וּ). גָּמָה *he was innocent*, for גָּמָה, compensates בּ by *Dagesh*.

208. גָּמְלָה. (וּ) is also used in the penultimate of this person, and in the first person singular and plural.

209. Fut. אָעָנָה. **I will be heard**, changes (וּ) into (וּ) on account of the Guttural וּ.

210. When apocope occurs in this tense, only הּ and its preceding vowel is removed: as, אָפָרָה for אָפָרָה.

PIHEL.

211. Perf. גָּלִילָה. (וּ) is also found in the penult: as, גָּלִילָה.

212. Imp. גָּלָה. By apocope גָּלָה; גָּלָה is irregular.

213. **Fut.** אָנַלְהָ. By apocope אָנַלְ, and so in the other persons.

PUHAL.

214. Perf. **נִתְבַּחַת**. In **נִתְבַּחַת** *he was conceived*, Dagesh is compensated by i.

አለኝ. አለኝ *they are finished*, and ተቀኝ *they are concealed*, change (ሸ) into (ጥ) ዕ.

HIPHIL.

215. Perf. חָגַלְתָּ. Sometimes with (ן): as, חָגַלְתָּה .

נָתַךְ *he sprinkled*, הַקָּרַב *he smote*, are formed from נָתַךְ, נָתַתְּךָ; נָכַר *he made sorry*, הַזָּרַב *he oppressed*, הַזָּרַת *he taught*, are formed from נָתַתְּךָ, נָתַתְּךָ; יְרַחַם *he pitied*, is formed from יְרַחַם.

תְּגַלְתָּ. *she rested, she wearied,* have the Chaldaic termination.

חַנְלִיקָה. Sometimes (.) is found in the penult: as, חַנְלִיקָה.

216. Imp. חִלֵּה. **הַרְאָה** *desist*, by apocope, for **הַרְאָה** ; **הַנְּגַה** *raise up*, with (- -) on account of the Guttural: **הַנְּגַה** *smite*, from **נְגַה**, and by apocope **הַנְּגַה**.

217. **Fut.** אָגַלֵּה *I will extend*, from בָּטָה.

וְאַגְדָּל I will celebrate, from אַגְדָּל; of which אַגְדָּלָה is the Chaldaic form.

יִפְרַח *he shall make fruitful*, by apocope for יִפְרַחּוּ.

לְיַעַל with (- -) on account of the Guttural.

יָד with (:) as in *Kal.*

וַיָּבֹא אֶת־אָנָתָה לִפְנֵי־יְהוָה וְיַעֲשֵׂה כַּאֲنָתָה.

HOPHAL.

218. Perf. **הִגְלַת** is formed from **גָּלַת**.

HITHPAHEL.

219. Perf. **התקלה** is formed from **התרדה**. **ידה**.

הַנִּזְבֵּחַ is for הַנִּזְבֵּה *he bowed himself*. The **נ** and **שׁ** being transposed, s. 108. c. The third radical **נ** being repeated, and the first **נ** changed into **ר**.

(a) In the future tense occurs יִהְיֶה for יִהְיֶה by apocope for יִשְׁתַּחַווּ; and יִשְׁתַּחַווּ for יִשְׁתַּחַווּ.

220. Imp. **הַקְלָה** **הַקְלָה** by apocope for **הַקְלָה** *feign thyself ill.*

221. **Fut.** **אֲתַבְּלָה** by syncope for **אֲתַבְּלָה** *I will make myself equal.*

VERBS WITH PRONOUNS AFFIXED.

222. Pronouns following verbs and governed by them, are united with them so as to form one word. This is done by taking parts or fragments of the pronouns with a proper vowel of union, and altering the form of the verb (when necessary) so as to receive it. The following table exhibits the forms of the pronouns affixed to (1) verbs ending in a vowel in all moods and tenses; (2) to verbs ending in a consonant, in the perfect; (3) in the future and imperative; and (4) to verbs ending in an epenthetic *Nun*.

223.

| | I.—P. and F. | II.—Perfect. | III.—Fut. and Imp. |
|--------------------------------|--------------|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| אַנְּיִלְלִי <i>I</i> , c., | אַנְּיִלְלִי | אַנְּיִלְלִי, in pause | אַנְּיִלְלִי |
| אַנְּתָּךְ <i>thou</i> , m. | אַנְּתָּךְ | אַנְּתָּךְ, in pause | אַנְּתָּךְ, &c., חַיְלִי |
| אַנְּתָּךְ <i>thou</i> , f. | אַנְּתָּךְ | אַנְּתָּךְ, אַנְּתָּךְ, אַנְּתָּךְ | אַנְּתָּךְ, אַנְּתָּךְ, אַנְּתָּךְ |
| אֵלֵּה <i>he</i> | אֵלֵּה | אֵלֵּה, וְחַיְלִי | אֵלֵּה, וְחַיְלִי |
| אֵלֵּה <i>she</i> | אֵלֵּה | אֵלֵּה, אֵלֵּה | אֵלֵּה |
| אַנְּשָׁנִים <i>we</i> , c., | אַנְּשָׁנִים | אַנְּשָׁנִים | אַנְּשָׁנִים |
| אַנְּשָׁם <i>ye</i> , m., | אַנְּשָׁם | אַנְּשָׁם | אַנְּשָׁם |
| אַנְּשָׁם <i>ye</i> , f., | אַנְּשָׁם | אַנְּשָׁם | אַנְּשָׁם |
| אָתָּה <i>they</i> , m., poet. | אָתָּה | אָתָּה, אָתָּה, poet. | אָתָּה, אָתָּה, poet. |
| אָתָּה <i>they</i> , f., | אָתָּה | אָתָּה, אָתָּה | אָתָּה |

IV.—Future with Epenthetic Nun.

Sing. 1 אַנְּתָּךְ, אַנְּתָּךְ, for אַנְּתָּךְ &c. Sing. 3 m. אַנְּתָּךְ for אַנְּתָּךְ, also
 2 m. אַנְּתָּךְ, אַנְּתָּךְ, for אַנְּתָּךְ &c. 3 f. אַנְּתָּךְ for אַנְּתָּךְ

EXAMPLE OF A VERB WITH AFFIXES—*continued.*

INFINITIVE.

| Feminine. | Masculine. | Feminine. |
|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|--------------------------|
| קָרְבָּן קָרְבָּתָה קָרְבָּתָן | קָרְבָּן קָרְבָּתָה קָרְבָּתָן | קָרְבָּנָה קָרְבָּנָה |
| her. | him. | thee. |
| קָרְבָּנוּ קָרְבָּתָנוּ | קָרְבָּנוּ קָרְבָּתָנוּ | you. |
| them. | them. | you. |

OBSERVATIONS ON VERBS WITH AFFIXES.

225. Perf. 3 sing. (־) under the first radical is changed into (׃) through the whole of the perfect; (־) in the third persons is changed into (־) except before סָבָב and בָּנוּ.

(a) (־) remains under the second radical: as, אָהָבָה *he loved him.*

(b) (־) remains after the second radical, unless followed by (׃), when it is changed to (־) סָ.

(c) In *Pihel* (־) is changed into (׃): as, קָפַדּוּ; which before another (׃) is changed into (־) or (־).

(d) Verbs defective in the second radical, in *Hiphil* change the first (־) into (׃), the second (־) into (־) and *Dagesh*: as, קָרְבָּנָה *he made us keep silence.*

(e) Verbs quiescent in the second radical always retain (־): as, קָמַעַן, קָמַעַן, קָמַעַן, קָמַעַן.

(f) Verbs quiescent in נָ, the third radical, retain the last (־): as, קָרְבָּנָן.

(g) Verbs quiescent in נָ, the third radical, not only in this person of the perfect, but wherever they end in נָ and receive the affix, cast away their נָ: as, קָרְבָּנָעַ *he made him, for קָרְבָּנָה.*

EXAMPLE OF A VERB WITH AFFIXES—*continued.*

INFINITIVE.

| Masculine. | Common. | |
|---|---|-------------|
| ךְּקָרְבָּךְ ךְּקָרְבָּתָךְ } thee. | ךְּקָרְבָּי ךְּקָרְבָּתָי } me. | ךְּקָרְבָּד |
| ךְּקָרְבָּם ךְּקָרְבָּתָם } you. | ךְּקָרְבָּנוּ ךְּקָרְבָּתָנוּ } us. | |

226. Perf. 3 fem. sing. פְּקָדָה. Here (:) under the second radical is changed into (ׁ); and the termination נֶ is changed into נֶתֶן, and before מ and י into נֶתֶן.

(a) When (ׁ) occurs under the second radical, it is restored: as, אֲהַבְתָּה *she loved him.*

(b) Verbs quiescent in the second radical here retain (ׁ) under the first: as, שְׁמַתְתָּה.

227. Perf. 2 masc. sing. The second person does not take the affixes of the second person, as the signification would be reciprocal. (ׁ) in the last syllable is changed into (ׁ) ö.

228. Perf. 2 fem. sing. (ׁ) a fragment of the pronoun אַתְּ *thou*, is added to the verb before the affix, as a mark of the feminine form of the verb. It is also sometimes added to verbs without the affix: as, בָּתְתָּה *thou gavest.*

(a) This (ׁ) is often dropped: as, רְמִיתָנִי *thou hast deceived me.*

(b) (ׁ) is changed into (ׁ) ö.

229. Perf. 1 sing. com. The form in this person is the same as in the preceding. The affixes of the first person are not used.

230. Perf. 3 plur. com. (τ) is used under the second radical, or (τ) in verbs of that form.

(a) Verbs quiescent in **ר** the third radical, retain (ר) under the first; as, **עשׂוּני** *they made me.*

231. Perfect 2 and 1 plur. (i) is shortened into (r) ö.

232. Pres. part. פֹּקֹד. (ן) is changed into (:), which, on account of the following (:), is changed into a short vowel before the affixes, נ, כ, ב, בָּן: as, אֲהַבָּךְ loving thee.

(a) Verbs quiescent in the second radical, retain (γ) as in the perfect.

(b) Verbs quiescent in **נ** the third radical, reject it with the preceding (ו); **נִזְבֵּח** despising him.

233. Pres. part. fem. פָּקַרְתָּ The form does not receive the affixes.

234. Inf. **תִּקְרָבָה**. (i) is shortened into (r) *o*, and the vowels are then transposed.

(a) If the second radical is a Guttural, it takes (ן) instead of (ן): as. בחרי *to choose me.*

(b) פָּקָדָם is derived from the absolute form פָּקָד.

(c) The paragogic form of the infinitive פִּקְדָּה also takes the affixes: as, בְּקִרְבָּם *in their approaching*; in which case ה is changed into ח.

(d) When the form **רְקָבָה** is used, (-) is changed into (:), and the first (:) into (·), or (-) or (.) before or under a Guttural : as, **לְפָעַטָּה**, *to rouse him.*

(e) In *Niphil* and *Pihel*, (.) is changed into (:).

(f) In *Hiphil*, the form with (.) always receives the affixes: as: **הַקְרִיבָה**.

(g) Verbs defective in the first radical, change the first (ׁ) into (ׂ), the second (ׁׁ) into (ׁׂ): as, **תְּהִלָּה** from **תְּהִלָּה**.

(h) Verbs defective in the second radical change (i)

into (.) and *Dagesh* : in *Hiphil*, they change (.) under the characteristic **נ** into (-), and the final (.) into (-) and *Dagesh* : as, **הַחֲלָם** from **הַחֲלָל** : (-) under **נ** is instead of (-) before the Guttural. s. 15.

(i) Verbs quiescent in ' the first radical, follow the rules for verbs defective in the first radical.

(k) Verbs quiescent in **נ** the third radical, follow the rules for regular verbs.

(l) Verbs quiescent in **ה** the third radical, receive the affixes in the form **גַּלוֹת**.

235. Imp. 2 masc. sing. This person follows the form of the infinitive. The affixes **מ..** and **ל..** are written with (-) instead of (.)

(a) The form **פְּקַד** changes (-) into (.)

236. Future 1 sing. c. ; 3 sing. m. and f. ; 1 plur. c. All these persons take the affixes in the same manner.

(a) (i) and (.) in the last syllable are changed into (:): as, **תִּאְכְּלֶנּוּ** *thou shalt eat it*, from **אָכְלָל** : and before the affixes **נ**, **מ**, and **כ**, this (:) is changed into (.) **ו**, which corresponds with the original (i): as, **קְרַבְתָּ** *he shall guard thee*, from **קָרְבָּן**.

(b) (-) is changed as in the imperative.

(c) In *Pihel* (-) is shortened into (:), which before the affixes **נ**, **מ**, **כ**, is changed into (.) corresponding with the original (-): as, **זָנַרְתָּ** *he shall sing to thee*, from **זָנָר**.

237. Future 2 sing. f. ; 2 and 3 m. plur. These persons undergo no change when (i) follows the second radical ; but when (-) follows the second radical, it is restored in these persons before the affixes, and is then changed into (.)

238. Fut. 3 f. plur. **תִּפְקֹדְתָּ** receives the affixes instead of **תִּפְקֹדְתָּן**.

OF ADVERBS.

239. The Adverbs of the Hebrew language may be reduced into the following classes:—

I. Of Place.

אֵי, אֵיָה, אֵיְפָה, אֵפָא, אֵז, where, or in what place.
 מֵאֵז, from whence.
 פָּא, here, hither.
 מֵפָה, hence, thence, from thence.
 הַלּוֹם, אֵפָה hither.
 שָׁם there.
 מֵשָׁם thence.
 מִבֵּית, בֵּית within.
 חַוֵּץ without.
 מִעַלְּה, above.
 מִלְּפָעָלָה, from above.
 מִלְּפָתָה, from beneath.
 אַחֲרַנִּית, אַחֲרָה behind.
 בָּפָנִים before.
 בְּנִמְלָה within, &c.

II. Of Time.

מִתְּי when ?
 עַדְיָה until which time, or in the mean time.
 עַדְאָן till what time, how long.
 עַתָּה now.
 מִחר to-morrow.

יָמָם daily.
 חַמְלָל, אַחֲמָל yesterday.
 שְׁלָשָׁם three days ago.
 בְּנִים, מְלִפְנִים before this time.
 מְהֻדָּם, מְהֻדָּם formerly.
 פְּמִיד continually.
 עַזְלָם, גַּזְלָם eternally, always.
 עַדְיִכִּי, עַדְיָאָם until.
 בְּאַשְׁר when.
 בְּפָרָם before that.
 רַגְעָם, פְּתָחָם suddenly.
 קַחְרָה, מְהֻרָּה quickly.
 אַזִּי, אַזִּי then.
 אַחֲרִי, אַחֲרָה after, afterwards.
 בְּקָרָב formerly.
 עַדְבָּנו hitherto.
 אַחֲרָכָנו afterwards.
 בְּכָנו then, at length, &c.

III. Of Interrogation.

אָם if, why.
 חָמָם why, indeed.
 חַלָּא not, if not, whether.
 הַיְדָה, אַיְכָה, אַיְכָה how.
 מְהִיא wherefore.

לְפָנָה *why.*
כְּפָנָה *how often.*

IV. Of Affirmation.
כִּי *so, thus.*
אָכְנוּ *verily, truly.*
אָתְהָ *altogether.*
אָלָם, אָמַם *of a truth, certainly.*

V. Of Negation.
לֹא *not.*
בֶּל *not, by no means.*
בֶּלְתַּי, בֶּלְיַי *not.*
אֶל *lest.*
כֵּן *lest by chance.*
אֵין, אֵינוֹ *not.*

VI. Of Doubt.
אִיּוֹ *perhaps, peradventure, possibly, perchance.*

VII. Of Manner or Quality.
בִּיקָם *ineffectually.*
בְּפִאָה *in vain.*
חֲמָם *undeservedly.*
Adverbs of this Class are more numerous than any other.

VIII. Of Number.
וְיחִזְקָיו, וְיחִזְקָה *together, at the same time, equally.*

IX. Of Separation or Exclusion.

לִבְדֵּק *by himself, separately.*
רַחַ, אַחַ *only.*
בְּלַעֲדֵי *besides.*

X. Of Quantity.

יוֹתֵר *more, rather.*
מִאֵד *exceedingly.*
הַרְבָּה, רַבָּה, רַבָּה *much, sufficiently.*
אַפְּקִי *as much more, or less.*
אַט *light, slowly.*
מִעֵט *little.*
מִעֵט מִעֵט *very little.*
בִּמְעֻט *almost, in a manner.*
כָּאֵין *nearly.*

XI. Of Comparison.

פָּה, כֵּן *thus, as.*
כְּמוֹ-כֵן *like as.*
כְּמוֹ *as.*
בְּכָה *such as, in this manner.*

XII. Of Number.

אַחַת *at once.*
שְׁנִית *secondly.*
שְׁלִישִׁית *thirdly.*
רַבִּיעִית *fourthly.*

240. There are also two inseparable adverbs, which are always prefixed to words: כ that of comparison, *like as*; and ו that of admiration or interrogation.

כ as, &c. always has (:) ; e. g. *כָּסָסָם* like the horse ; but before another (:) it is changed into (-) ; as, *כָּרְבֵּרִי* like my word : before a compound (:) it has a short vowel corresponding to the Guttural ; as, *כָּאַכְּרָה* like truth : when before nouns, it causes ו to be omitted, and receives its vowel ; as, *כָּהָשָׁמָן* for *כָּהָשָׁמָן*.

241. The interrogative ה wherefore, generally has (-) ; as, *הַבְּתִי* wherefore my daughter : before a Guttural, or before another (:), it receives (-) ; as, *הַאֵם* why ? *הַקְוֹנָה* why as a harlot ? Genesis xxxiv. 31. Sometimes it has (-) with *Dagesh* ; as, *הַכְּפָרָנִים* whether in camps : before a Guttural with (-) it has (:) ; as, *הַאֲנָכִי* whether I ? &c.

ON THE PREPOSITIONS.

242. Prepositions are designed to connect words with one another, and to show the connexion between them.

The following is a list of the principal Prepositions :—

| | |
|---|--|
| 1. Those of Limitation. | מִלְּאָלָי, <i>לְצַפְתָּה</i> , <i>לְבָכָח</i> , <i>לְכָפָת</i> , <i>מִלְּמָתָאָל</i> from beyond. |
| אֶל, <i>אֶלְיָי</i> , to, near. | בּוּין between. |
| אֶל, <i>אֶלְיָי</i> , by, near, in the power of. | מִן, <i>מִןִּי</i> , <i>מִןִּי</i> , <i>מִןִּי</i> , from, out of, concerning, on account of, |
| עַד, <i>עַדְיָי</i> , near to. | לְפָנָי, for, comparatively than. |
| בְּגַדְרָי, <i>בְּגַדְרָי</i> , before, opposite. | לְפָנָי before. |

על, עלי, upon, opposite.

אוץ without.

סביב around.

עכבר on this side.

מעבר beyond.

אחרי after.

פחת under, below.

243. Some prepositions signifying the limitation of place, also denote time, viz.—

עד even to.

מן from.

לפני before.

אחר after.

Some denote fellowship or an helping cause:—

עם, אוח, עד with.

Others, the privation of an helping cause:—

בלבד, בלא, בלאו, בלאתי, מבלתי, גלי, זולת, לבד, זולת except, besides. without.

2. Cause.

מפני, בעבור, למשך, פגלה because, on account of.

פחת, עד, פחת, חלוף for.

לפי, קפי according to.

OF A CONJUNCTION.

244. Conjunctions are principally divided into two sorts, the Copulative and Disjunctive.

1. The Copulative are,

ו, ו, ו, ו and.

ו and, ו because, are always prefixed to words.

1. ו always has (:) under it; as, ו עפר and the dust;

* ו in, or on account of; ו according; ל (from ל) to; מ from, &c.

† This prep. is never to be found without the suffix.

but before the Labials בִּינְפָתָח, or another (׃), it is pointed with (ג); as, וְהַקּוֹם *and the place*; וְתַחַלָּה *and the place*.

2. When ו couples two nouns, the latter of which is a monosyllable, or a dissyllable with an accent, then it has (ר); as, יּוֹם וּלִילָה טֹב וּרְעֵץ *good and evil*; יּוֹם וּלִילָה *by day and by night*.

ו has *Dagesh* after it, and is used instead of אַשְׁר *because*.

2. The Disjunctive.

אָם *if.*

כִּי, אָם *because, if.*

אָם, לֹא *if not, unless.*

לֹא, אָם *if.*

לֹא, לֹא *unless.*

אָתְךָ *truly.*

אֲבָל *but.*

כִּי, כִּי *also.*

אָם, כִּי *but.*

אַיְלָם *nevertheless.*

אוֹר, אוֹ, if, either.

לֹא־כִּי *not so.*

אוֹר, אוֹ, Exod. xxi. 15.

עֲקָב־אַשְׁר, יְצָרָן, עֲקָב, יְצָרָן, כִּי
because.

בְּצָבָר, יְעַזְרָן־אַשְׁר *because,*
wherefore.

לִמְעֵן *as.*

לְכִלְתִּי *so that.*

עַל־כָּנוּ, לְכָנוּ *wherefore.*

OF THE INTERJECTION.

245. Interjections are words used to express the emotions or passions of the speaker.

They are of different sorts according to the different passions which they serve to express.

1. Of Persuasion or Entreaty.

כִּי, נָא, נָא, *I beseech thee.*

2. Threatening.

אָנֹי, חֹזֵי, אָי *woe to.* Eccles. iv. 10.

3. Of Demonstration.

מְהֻנָּה, מְהֻנָּה, אָמֵן *behold.*

4. Of Grief.

אָזִין, חֹזֵי, אָזִין *alas.*

אָחָת, אָחָת, קָרְבָּה, קָרְבָּה *ah.* Ez. vi. 11.

אָלָלֵי *alas.* Job x. 15.

הָזֵי, הָזֵי, o. *oh, o.* Zech. ii. 10.

5. Of Abhorrence.

חַלְילָה *God forbid.*

6. Exulting or Deriding.

חָחָחָה, חָחָחָה, ha ha ha, *well done.* Ps. xxxv. 21.

7. Of Exhorting.

חָקַח *away, come on, well.*

חָבֵי *give, ascribe.*

8. Of Desiring.

אֲלֹה Gen. xvii. 18. לְאִי Isa. lxiii. 19. אֲחַלְיִי, אֲחַלְיִי *O that.*

אֲמֹן *Amen.*

9. Of Calling.

חֹזֵי *Alas.*

THE VARIATION OF THE PARTICLES ON ACCOUNT OF
AFFIXES.

246. The following particles have pronominal Affixes.

1. Of Adverbs.

1. e. g. *כְּמַתָּהֶם* *like ye* ; but with the other affixes *כְּ* has (־) ; as, *כְּמַנִּי* *like myself* ; *like us*.

2. reject *ה* with the preceding vowel ; as, *אֵיָה* *where is he?* *אֵיָכָה* *where art thou?* *אֵיָם* *where are they?* *הִנֵּה* *or behold him* ; *הִנְךָ* *behold thee*.

3. *עד* and *אין* are not changed.

2. Prepositions.

1. Certain prepositions receive affixes under the form of plural nouns ; as, from *אל* *to*, is made *אֵלֵיכִי* *to me*, *אֵלֵיךְ* *to thee* ; but with the affixes in the third person they assume the form of a noun plural in regimen, *אֵלִיכֶם* *to them*, &c.

2. *אַחֲרִי*, *אַחֲרִיךְ* *from whence* ; *אַחֲרִי*, *אַחֲרִיךְ* *after me* ; *אַחֲרִיךְ* *after thee*, &c.

3. *לפָנִים* *from* *לפָנִי* *in regimen*, and thence the preposition *ל* ; e. g. *לפָנִי* *before the face of*, *before*, &c. ; with the affixes in regimen, *לפָנִיכֶם*, *לפָנִיכֶם*, &c. *לפָנִי* *before me* ; *לפָנִיךְ* *before thee*, *before us*, &c.

4. *עַל*, *עַד*, *עַל* follow the same form ; *עַדִּי* *even to me* ; *עַלִּיךְ* *against me* ; *עַלִּיךְ*, *עַלִּיךְ*, *עַדִּיךְ*, *עַדִּיךְ*, &c. But with the affixes in construction, *עַלִּיכֶם*, *עַדִּיכֶם*, &c.

5. *פֶּתַחְתִּי*, *פֶּתַחְתְּךָ*, *פֶּתַחְתִּיכָם* *under me* ; *פֶּתַחְתִּיךְ* *under or for thee* ; *פֶּתַחְתִּיכָם* *for him* ; *פֶּתַחְתִּיכָם* *for them*, &c.

6. The following prepositions receive the affixes under the form of nouns singular :—

1. אֲצַלּוּ, אֲצַל to him, &c.
2. אַתָּה אַתִּי with me; נַקְנָה with thee; אַתָּה אַתָּה with him, &c.
3. בְּלֹתִי rejects the latter יִ; e. g. בְּלֹתִי on account of me; בְּלֹתְךָ on account of thee.
4. בְּעֵדִי, בְּעֵד before me; בְּעֵדָךְ, בְּעֵדָךָ before these, &c.; בְּעֵדָו before him; בְּעֵדָכֶם before ye; בְּעֵדָכֶם before them.
5. לְמַעַן, לְמַעַן, לְמַעַן because of me; לְמַעַן, לְמַעַן, לְמַעַן because of thee, &c.
6. מִמְּנִי, מִמְּנִי, מִמְּנִי, מִמְּנִי, מִמְּנִי, מִמְּנִי, from me; from thee; from him; and from him; מִמְּנָה, מִמְּנָה, מִמְּנָה, from them; מִמְּנָם, מִמְּנָם, מִמְּנָם, from ye; מִמְּנָנוּ, from us.
7. בְּגַדִּי, בְּגַדִּי, before me; בְּגַדְךָ, before thee.
8. עַמְּנִי, עַמְּנִי, עַמְּנִי, עַמְּנִי, with me; עַמְּנָךְ, עַמְּנָךְ, with thee, &c.

The inseparable prepositions before nouns, very often reject the ה and receive its vowel-point; as, בְּמִשְׁפָט in judgment, for בְּמִשְׁפָט.

ON THE ACCENTS.

247. In a preceding chapter the general uses of the accents are briefly stated. We shall now proceed to give some rules for the application of them.

The following words take the accent on the penultimate:—

All Segholate forms, i. e. which have a furtive (׃), (־), or (ׁ) in the last syllable; as, מֶלֶךְ a king; גַּעַר a boy; בַּיִת a house; חָלֵק a part; אַחֲלָל a tent; מְמוּת death: and

nouns ending in **חָא** and **חָא** (not the affix); as, **אָרַחַ** *a rush*; **חָוָה** *shapeless*.

(b) Nouns ending in **נְ** *towards*; as, **אָרְצָה** *towards the earth*.

(c) Feminine nouns with **נְ** paragogic; as, **יְשִׁיגָנָה** *safety*.

(d) Dual nouns; as, **נְנִים** *two hands*.

(e) Nouns, pronouns, particles, and some verbs, when they have received the paragogic **נְ**; as, **לִילָּה** *the night*; **הָמָה** *they*; **הָמָה** *there*.

(f) The first and second persons masc. sing., and the first plural of the perfect tense; as, **עָמַרְתָּ**, **עָמַרְתָּי**, **עָמַרְתָּם** : and the second pl. fem. imp., and second and third pl. fem. fut.; as, **סְלָרְבָּה**.

(g) Any words ending in consonants or vowels with these affixes, **מָוָ**; **חָבָה**, **בָּנִי**, **בָּנִי**; **נָבָ**, **נָבָ**; **בָּנִי**, **בָּנִי**; **בָּנִי**, **בָּנִי**.

248. The following words take the accent on the last syllable:—

(a) Words ending in a sonant letter and a long vowel; as, **קְבָּר** *a word*.

(b) Words with the affixes, **וּ**, **כָּנּוּ**, **הָנָ**, **יָנָ**, **יָנָ**, **מָנָ**, **מָנָ**, **מָנָ**, **מָנָ**.

(c) Verbs with the formatives **נְ**, **גְּ**, **יְ** affixed; as, **פְּלָרָה**, **פְּלָרָה**, **קְלָרָגְ**.

Except the *Kal*, *Niphal*, *Hiphil*, and *Hophal* conjugations of verbs defective in the second radical; and the *Kal*, *Niphal*, and *Hiphil* moods of verbs quiescent in the second radical.

(d) The second pers. pl. masc. and fem. of the perfect; as, **שְׁמַרְתָּם**.

(e) Feminine nouns in **נְ**; as, **בְּרָהָה** *blessing*.

(f) All verbs in all moods and tenses which have no formative letters affixed ; as, פְּקֻדָּה .

(g) Almost all words not included in the preceding rules.

249. The tonic accent is transferred, for the sake of euphony, from the last syllable to the penult, under the following circumstances :—

(a) When a monosyllable follows; as, מִרְאָה .
 (b) When a penultimate dissyllable follows; as, גְּרָאָה .
 for פְּקָדָה .

(c) When the conversive יְ is prefixed to the future, in which case (זֶ) is shortened into (זֶ), and (זֶ) into (זֶ); as, וַיְאִמְרֶרֶת for וַיְאִמְרֶר, וַיְסַבֶּרֶת for וַיְסַבֶּר.

(d) When a pause accent or king changes a sonant (:) in the penult into a longer vowel; as, נִמְלָג, in the pause נִמְלָג.

250. On the contrary, the accent is often transferred to the last syllable when the conversive **וּ** is prefixed to the perfect; as **וְתַתֵּן** *and I will give.*

251. These rules do not apply to the Books of Psalms, Proverbs, and Job, the principles of the accentuation of which are not thoroughly understood.

252. The accents called ministers mark the continuation of a sentence, the kings its partial or entire completion.

Rebhia ፻, *Sakeph-katon* ፻, and, in longer verses, *Segolta* ፻, are generally used for a comma; *Athnach* ፻ for a colon; and *Silluk* ፻ for a period; (፡) is always followed by two points (፡፡) called *Soph Pasuk*.

ON THE CHANGES IN THE VOWEL-POINTS ON ACCOUNT
OF THE ACCENTS.

253. The vowel points are changed if the accent is removed (s. 36); if the accent is transferred (s. 249, 250); and before a pause accent.

254. The greater pause accents (.) and (:) change (-) into (.) both in the penult and last syllable; as, שָׁמָמִים or שָׁמָמִים for אָמָר ; and אָמָר for אָמָר .

255. They also change (.) in the penult of words with (..) into (.) ; as, תְּפָאָרָה or תְּפָאָרָת for תְּפָאָרָת beauty.

Sakeph-katon sometimes does this ; as, אָמָר for אָמָר he held.

The smaller pauses seldom do this.

256. A pause accent transferred from the last syllable to the penult changes the (:) there into (.) before the affix ק ; as, יְבָרָךְ for יְבָרָךְ thy word. It also changes (:) into (.) in words of the form פָּרִי עַל-חֶלְבִּי : פָּרִי upon the jaw, from לְחִי .

Also לְקָדָה is used for קָדָה , אָמָתָה for מָתָה , מָטָה for מָתָה , when the pause accent is thrown back.

257. In verbs plural ending in ו , and verbs feminine singular ending in וָ or וִ , and in verbs ending in a paragogic וָ , if the pause accent is transferred to the penult, the (:) there is changed into the long vowel which was in the verb in the singular number, or in the masculine gender, or without the paragogic ו ; and if it was (-), then it is lengthened into (.) ; as, קָהָדוּ for קָהָד ; גָּבָרָוּ for גָּבָר ; גָּבָרָה for גָּבָרָה ; יְכָלָה for יְכָלָה ; אֲמָנָה for אֲמָנָה ; פָּלָכִי for פָּלָכִי ; גָּבָרָה for גָּבָרָה . The pause accent also changes (:) into (.) under the copule וְ , before monosyllables and penacute dissyllables ; as, וְקָם , וְמָרָה .

EASY SENTENCES FOR EXERCISE IN CONSTRUING
AND PARSING.

CHAPTER I.

Adjectives, participles, and pronouns, agree with their substantives in number, case, and gender.

| | |
|---|----------------------------------|
| 1 | לֵב בָּבּוֹן יְבָבָשׁ רַעַת : |
| 2 | בֵּן חָכָם יְלָמָד אָבָּ : |
| 3 | רוֹן יוֹסִיףּ רַעַם רַפִּים : |
| 4 | בֵּן מֵבִין : |
| 5 | בִּינְמִים תְּהִמָּם : |
| 6 | חֶרְבָּה חִוְתָּה וְבָטְמָה : |
| 7 | יְשָׁר דְּבָר יְתָעוֹה : |
| 8 | טוֹקָה דְּקָפָה עַם נִתְּלָה : |
| 9 | רַבְּעִים מְקָאָםִים לְרַשְׁעָ : |

Note.—The accented and unaccented vowels have the sounds in table, s. 7. An imperfect Hebrew vowel, with a tonic accent, has the sound of the corresponding perfect vowel.

CHAPTER II.

Substantives in construction.

| | |
|----|---------------------------|
| 1 | קָפָר חָזְלָנוֹת : |
| 2 | תְּפָאָרָת בְּחֹרִים : |
| 3 | תְּבִנָּת חִיכָּל : |
| 4 | אַלְמָדִים : |
| 5 | אַלְמָץ חַפְּצָ : |
| 6 | גְּבוּל רַשְׁעָ : |
| 7 | גָּבָר שָׁגָר : |
| 8 | חָצֵיר גַּבְּגָת : |
| 9 | אַכְּאָמְלָחָה : |
| 10 | גִּרְכִּת טָבָּ : |
| 11 | אִרְקָנָת תְּאִזְרִיָּה : |
| 12 | אִצְקָנָת דָּל : |
| 13 | שְׁנַת עָזָלָם : |

| | |
|----|---------------------------|
| 14 | עֵצֶת חַנְקָיִם : |
| 15 | יָתָר וְפָנָל : |
| 16 | תַּצְרֵר חַפְנָיִם : |
| 17 | גַּדְעָנָד : |
| 18 | גַּעַגְעָנָל : |
| 19 | קְרָחָת צָאן : |
| 20 | בְּתַצְרֵר בֵּית יְהוָה : |

Peculiar expressions.

| | |
|---------------------------|----|
| אָלֶף שָׁלֵל : | 21 |
| אָלֶף גָּמִים גָּמִדָּה : | 22 |
| אָלֶף לְשָׁוֹן : | 23 |

CHAPTER III.

The infinitive mood after nouns.

| | |
|---|--|
| 1 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> █ קְלָמָם עֲשָׂוָת : |
| 2 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> █ צִיּוֹן פְּלֹפְטָן חַשְׁבָּנִים : |
| 3 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> █ צִיּוֹן צַדְקָה : |
| 4 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> █ לִזְמָם קְגַם : |
| 5 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> █ לְעַת בָּוָא הַשְׁבָּש : |
| 6 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> █ בְּשָׁנָת בָּא תְּרִינָן : |

CHAPTER IV.

Substantives derived from verbs govern the same cases as the verb from which they are derived.

| | |
|--|---|
| כ. קְלַיָּה תְּאַרְצָה גַּעַה אֲתִיְתָּה : | 1 |
| לְפִתְחוֹת אֲתָה מְפָרְשָׁה : | 2 |
| לְפִנְנָה הַעֲדָה וְלִפְנָע אֲתִידְחַדְמָה : | 3 |
| וּמְסָפֵר אֲתִידְבָּע יִפְרָאָל : | 4 |
| לִירָאָה אֲתִיְתָּה אַלְמָאָה : | 5 |

CHAPTER V.

An adjective has the signification of the comparative degree, when followed by an ablative case with the preposition **לְ**.

| | |
|--|---|
| טֹבִים הַשְׁגִינִים טָן הַאֲחֵר : | 1 |
| חֲטוֹקִים מִן הַפְּטִילָכוֹת הַאֲלֵה : | 2 |
| בָּדוֹל וְחַיָּה כְּבָדָה הַפִּתְחָה תְּגִתָּה הַאֲפָרָוּן טָן תְּרַאְשָׁוֹן : | 3 |
| חַכְםָ אַפְתָּה מְרַגְּאָל : | 4 |

CHAPTER VI.

An adjective has the signification of the superlative degree, when followed by an ablative with the preposition בְ.

| | |
|--|---|
| קָטָן בְּפָרוּם נִתְחִיתָךְ וְקַזְוִי בְּאָרָם : | 1 |
| כַּיִנִי בְּצָעָרִים גְּזָם : | 2 |
| הַאֲרָם חֲדוֹל בְּצָעָרִים : | 3 |
| בּוֹנָדִים בְּאָרָם : | 4 |
| הַנְּקָה בְּגַעֲשָׂם : | 5 |
| לִיְשָׁ בְּבָור בְּבָהָמָה : | 6 |

CHAPTER VII.

When a separable pronoun follows a substantive, it takes the prefix הַ.

| | |
|--|---|
| יָם הַחְוֹא : | 1 |
| בְּעֵת הַחְיָא : | 2 |
| אֶתְדִּיבְרִית הַקָּה וְאֶתְהִצְרִיר הַזּוֹת : | 3 |
| דָּגָר אֶת הַפִּנְפִּרְתָּלָי : | 4 |
| מַי הַאִישׁ הַלְּזָה : | 5 |
| הַזְּקָרִים הַאֲלָה : | 6 |

CHAPTER VIII.

A relative pronoun agrees with its antecedent in gender and number.

| | |
|---|---|
| הַאִישׁ אֲשֶׁר בְּתַחַת עַפְרוֹן הִיא נִתְחַנָּה לֵי : | 1 |
| וַיַּרְמֹץ יְד אַבְיוֹ לְמַקֵּר אֲתָחָ : | 2 |
| וְאֵיכָה אֲשֶׁר יְגִינָךְ וְגַיְן הַאֲשָׁה וְגַיְן יְרַעַשׁ וְגַיְן יְרַעַת הִיא יְשִׁיגְעָךְ רַאֲשָׁ : | 3 |

CHAPTER IX.

The interrogative pronouns are added to nouns of both genders and numbers: when they follow the substantive, they denote the genitive case of the possessor.

| | |
|---|---|
| 1 | מי זְוִיָּד וְמֵי קְרִיְשִׁי : |
| 2 | מי טְמֵי קְהָלִכִּים : |
| 3 | מי אַלְחָה לְזָה : |
| 4 | מי אַתְּחָה בְּנִי : |
| 5 | מי אַתְּתָּחָה בְּנִי : |
| 6 | אַתְּ-שָׁוֹר מֵי לְקָרְחָתִי וְתָמֹר מֵי לְקָרְתִּי : |
| 7 | קְרָטִי אַתְּחָה חֲפֹעַר : |
| 8 | בְּתִ-מֵּי אַתְּ : |
| 9 | וְתָבִטָּת מָה לְעָם : |

CHAPTER X.

The nominative case and the verb.

| | |
|---|--|
| 1 | וְשָׁפָעַת תְּקַם וְיָסַף לְחָח : |
| 2 | בְּבָדֵד תְּקַטְּלִים וְיַחַלְגֵי : |
| 3 | הַהְעִוֵּי אָתֵי אַלְלָהִים : |
| 4 | שְׁם בְּגַלְגָּל אָלְיוֹתְאַלְלָהִים : |
| 5 | תְּאַוִּינוּתְּפָמִים וְאַדְגָּדָה : |
| 6 | וְתָשִׁפְעַת הַאֲרָץ אַמְּרִיפִי : |
| 7 | וְעַטְּהָה מְלָכִים תְּשִׁלְכִילְגֵי : |
| 8 | הַגִּסְדָּה שְׁפָלָה אֲרָץ : |

CHAPTER XI.

The verb and the dative case.

| | |
|---|--|
| 1 | תְּטִיקָה יִתְּנַהַה לְטֹזְבִּים : |
| 2 | תְּיִטְּבָח בְּרָצָוֹנָה אַתְּצִוֹן : |
| 3 | וְתָנִיעַ לְכָם אַתְּתִּי אַלְרַשְׁדָר מְיִטְבִּיכָם : |
| 4 | לְהָחָת טָוב בְּתָהָת לְכָם : |
| 5 | וְהָצָר לְךָ בְּכָלְשָׁעָרִיךְ : |

וְעַפְתָּה הַפִּיחָה לֵי : 6
 אִם־יְתִמְרָמָשׁ סְבָחָה לוֹ : 7
 וְשָׁאַלְתָּה לְךָ לִשְׁלָוָם : 8
 עַיּוֹ פְּלַעַב לְאָבָ וְפָבָו לִיקְהָתָ אָם וְקָרִים עֲרָבִי גְּמַחְלִי וְאַכְלִוִּים
 גְּבִי גְּשָׁר : 9
 וְכָלִי־הַפִּחָה אָשָׁר לֹא בְּשָׁקָה לוֹ : 10
 הַשְּׁאָה הַשְּׁאָה לְעַם הַזָּה : 11
 קְרוֹבָא לְכָלִי־פְּתַח־לְאַיִבָּי : 12
 וַיְקָרָא אֱלֹהִים לְאָוֹר יּוֹם וְלִחְשָׁה קָרָא לִזְלָה : 13
 וְלֹא חָמְנָקָם לוֹ : 14
 וְזָרְעָם לֹא הַזְּוִיעָה לְטוֹ : 15
 נָקָם וְחַזָּה לְאַזְרִיו : 16
 אֱלֹהָה לֵי אַלְיָה : 17
 לֹא יָקָרָא עַד לְקָבֵל בְּדִיבָּר : 18

CHAPTER XII.

Accusative after the verb.

קָרָא אֱלֹהִים אָדָם : 1
 בָּגָד אֶת־אָבִיךָ וְאֶת־אַמְּךָ : 2
 וְאֶרְאָתִי אֶת־בְּרִכּוֹתֶיךָ : 3
 יָתָה וּבָרַךְ אֶת־עַטְפָּו בְּשָׁלוֹם : 4
 וְאֶת־אַחִיךָ פָּעַלְדָּךְ : 5
 וְלֹרְדָּךְ אֶת־בְּרָאָךְ בְּיָמֵי בְּחַוּרָהָךְ : 6
 נְגִידָוָה לוֹ אֶת־כָּל־הַקְּרוֹת אַתָּם : 7
 אֶרְיָחָה בָּא וְאֶבְשָׁרָה אֶת־הַפְּלָלָה : 8
 לְמַד דִּעַת אֶת־חַעַם : 9
 גְּרָדוּ בְּמִצְלֹות כְּטוֹ אַבָּנו : 10
 עַד־בְּזָאָכָם עַד תְּפִיקָוָם הַזָּה : 11
 מְזַבֵּב אֱלֹהִים יְשַׁבְּתִי : 12
 וְשָׁמְחִים שְׁמַחָה בְּדוֹלָה : 13
 וְשָׁבֵב עַמּוֹ חָדְשׁ גָּמִים : 14
 וְלֹא שְׁתָה פָּים פְּלִשָּׁה יָמִים וְשִׁלְשָׁה לִילּוֹת : 15

16. בְּנֵשֶׁךְ בְּעֵדֶךְ יְהִי מְאַתֵּן לִלְחָה וְאַלְמָה :
 17. בְּשִׁבְתָּה פְּשָׁשְׁתָּה שְׁבָה לְתִיעַלְתָּה בְּתַעַשְׁתָּה תְּשִׁבְעָה עַשְׁתָּה :
 יְהִי לְתַעַשְׁתָּה בְּיָם תְּהָה :

CHAPTER XIII.

Ablative after the verb.

1. אָשָׁר לְקַחְתִּי בְּנֵרֶבֶי אַתְּקַנְּשָׁתִי :
 2. לְבָרֶךְ בְּעֵדֶךְ מְלָל בְּרֶכֶלְיוּ כְּוֹרֶה בְּאַכְעָרָתִיךְ :
 3. תְּהָה דְּאָה פְּמִישָׁךְ זְהָב וְכָסָף :
 4. חָמֵם נְמִכְתָּם וְלֹא בְּכָסָף תְּמַאֵּל :
 5. יְהִי בְּזִירָה טְפֵלָן ذְּרָח מְחַלֵּב אַזְמָה עַם טְפֵלִים :
 6. וְיָדָךְ פָּלָא זְרָא בְּקַחְתָּה :
 7. וְנִלְתָּהִי בְּזִידְפְּלִים וְשִׁתְּחַתִּי בְּעַמִּי :
 8. הַתְּפִאָתִים קְלָעָה תְּטוּב פְּגָם :
 9. גְּלָם שְׁלָבִי בְּבָבָד אַיְשׁ בְּבִירָה :
 10. לֹא יִסְאֵר שְׁבָט מִזְחָה :

CHAPTER XIV.

The verb.

1. הַתְּקַנְּשָׁה חָרָה עַדְמָם מְבָל תִּתְהִתְמָה :
 2. וְהַאֲגִיצָה חִתְתָּה תְּזַעַז נְבָז :
 3. וְכָלְפְּרִירָה יִתְהִי אַלְמָס :

CHAPTER XV.

With a dative case.

1. דְּאָה יִתְהַתָּה לְרָאָשׁ וְאָתָה תִּתְהַעַת לְזָבָב :
 2. וְתִתְיַתְּחַה לְאָבָתְמָן גְּזָים :

with a preposition and dative case. חַעַת

3. הַתְּהִזְאֵךְ וְהִזְאֵי לְאַתְּשָׁלִים :
 4. וְיִחְיֵי לְמַטְהָה בְּכָפֹר :
 5. וְלֹא חָרָה פִּים לְעַזָּה :
 6. אֲבָד עֲקָדִים יִתְהַזֵּה לְאַחֲרֵי :

CHAPTER XVI.

Verbs passive.

| | |
|---|----|
| וְחָרַץ פְּצִוָּב מְחַם : | 1 |
| וְיָתַי בְּאַשְׁר נִפְטָמָע לִסְבָּלֶת : | 2 |
| תְּלָא בְּכָרִיות גַּחֲשָׁבָנְלָו : | 3 |
| גִּרְשָׁתִי לְלָא שְׁאַלְוִו : | 4 |
| גַּמְצָאַתִּי לְלָא בְּהַשְׁעִי : | 5 |
| חִזְוִית קְשָׁחָה הַגְּדָה לִי : | 6 |
| בְּעָתָה חַחְיָא וּכְלִישָׁי לִיהְיוֹה צְבָאות : | 7 |
| שִׁירִיְמָגָר ? לְךָ אַחֲרִיךְ : | 8 |
| לֹא גְּנָחַ בֵּית לְאַם וְחַזָּה : | 9 |
| וּבְנָחִיתִיכְּ אָשָׁר בְּפָדוֹת בְּחַרְבַּתְךְ : | 10 |

CHAPTER XVII.

The infinitive mood.

| | |
|-------------------------------------|---|
| לֹא אָבָו שְׁמוֹעַ : | 1 |
| טָה יְסָפֵת יְהֻנָּה נְגַר עַמִּי : | 2 |

With a preposition.

| | |
|--|---|
| אַל-תְּלַכְּי לְלֹלֶת בְּפָנֶה אַחֲרִיךְ : | 3 |
| כִּי אַמְדָּח מְלַדְתָּה : | 4 |

CHAPTER XVIII.

A finite verb often takes its own infinitive mood before it, to express greater certainty.

| | |
|---|---|
| מְפַלֵּל עַזְיָתָגָן אַלְל תְּאַכֵּל : | 1 |
| בְּיוֹם אַכְּלָךְ מְפָנָנוּ מִוְתָּתְךָ : | 2 |
| טְרַף טְרַף יוֹסָף : | 3 |
| סְקָלָל יְסָקָל : | 4 |
| חַחְרָב גַּחְרָבִי חַטְלָכִים : | 5 |
| שְׁרוֹם נְעָרוֹם חֹוָא : | 6 |

CHAPTER XIX.

When the infinitive mood follows its verb, it generally expresses repetition, or continuance of an action.

| | |
|-----------------------------------|---|
| וְיַעֲשֵׂה בְּרוֹדָה אֶתְכֶם : | 1 |
| אֶמְרִים אַמְרֵל לְמִתְּאַשֵּׁי : | 2 |
| וְיַקְרָא בָּוָא וּמְתַטֵּת : | 3 |

CHAPTER XX.

The conjunction *that* is generally expressed in Hebrew; the use of the accusative case and the infinitive mood is rare.

| | |
|--|---|
| לֹא טֹוב חַיּוֹת הָאָדָם לִכְדוֹ : | 1 |
| מִי הָקִיד לְקָדְםֵי אַיִלָּם אַפְתָּח : | 2 |

DERIVATIONS, &c.

CHAPTER I. VER. 1.

1. *לב* *the heart*, n. m.
2. *בָּבּוֹן* *wise*, part. *Niphal*, from *בָּבּוּן* *to understand*. See col. 5, p. 31.
3. *יִבְקַשׁ* *will seek*, 3 sing. fut. *Pihel*, from *בָּקַשׁ*. See col. 1, p. 32.
4. *יִعַתָּה* *knowledge*, n. fem., from *יָعַתָּה* *he knew*.

VER. 2.

5. *בָּן* *a son*, n. m., from *בָּנָה* *he built*.
6. *חַכְמָה* *prudent*, adj., from *חַכְמָם* *he was wise*.
- 6.* *יִמְלֹא* *will make joyful*, 3 sing. fut. *Pihel*, from *מָלַא* *he rejoiced*. See col. 1, p. 32; with (-) for (-) on account of the Guttural, see s. 94 b.
7. *אָבָּה* *a father*, n. m.

VER. 3.

8. **חָזֵן** *wealth*, n. m.
 9. **יָסַף** *will procure*, 3 sing, fut. *Hiph.*, from **יָסַף** *he added*. See col. 4, p. 37.
 10. **רְעִים** *friends*, n. m. plur., from **רָעַ**. See ss. 54, 24: root **רְקַח** *he kept company*.
 11. **רְבִים** *many*, adj. plur. masc., from **רַב**. See s. 55 b: root **רַבָּב**.

VER. 4.

12. **בָּן** *a son*, n. m.
 13. **מָכִין** *wise*, part. *Hiph.*, from **בָּין**. See col. 5, p. 37.

VER. 5.

14. **בַּיִתִים** *in the days*, contracted from **בְּ** *in*, **יָמִים** *days*, n. plur., from **יּוֹם** or **יָמָם** *a day*. S. 54.
 15. **חָמָם** *those very*: **חָ** for **חַ** 72; **חָם** pronoun; s. 69.

VER. 6.

16. **חָרֵב** *a sword*, n. f., from **חָרַב** *he destroyed*.
 17. **חָמַתְהָ** *(is) sharpened*, part. fem. *Hoph.*, from **חָמַד**. See col. 3, p. 38; s. 55 a.
 18. **וּבָם** *and also*: **וּ** *and*, **בָּם** *also*.
 19. **מְרִיטָה** *polished*, pass. part. fem. *Kal*, from **מְרִיטָ**. See col. 1, p. 28, s. 54 a.

VER. 7.

20. **יְמָרֵךְ** *right*, adj., from **יְמָרַךְ** *to be straight*.
 21. **דְּבָר** *the word*, n. m. in construction for **דָּבַר**, s. 61, from **דָּבַר** *he spoke*.
 22. **יְהֹוָה** *of Jehovah*, n. m., from **יְהֹוָה** *he was*.

VER. 8.

23. טֹבַת *good*, adj. fem., from טֹב, s. 50.
 23*. חַכְמָה *wisdom*, n. fem., from חַכָּם *he was wise*.
 24. עִם *with*, preposition.
 25. נִטְלָה *a possession*, n. f.

VER. 9.

26. רַבִּים *many*, see No. 11.
 27. מִלְאָכִים *sorrows*, n. m. plur., from מִלְאָב, s. 54: root נָאַב.
 28. לְעַשְׂרֵן *to the wicked*, contracted from ל *to*, ה *for* ה *the*, s. 72, and עַשְׂרֵן *wicked*, n. m., from עַשְׂרֵן *he was guilty*.

CHAPTER II. VER. 1.

29. סְפִיר *the book*, n. m., both vowels are unchangeable in construction, ss. 62, 64; nouns in construction do not receive the article ה: root סְפִיר *he counted*.
 30. חֲנִכָּה *of the chronicles*: ה *the*, זְכָרְנוֹת *n. pl. fem.*, from זְכָרֹן *. See ss. 57, 54 a, 28: root זְכָר *he remembered*.*

VER. 2.

31. תְּפִאָרָה *the beauty*, n. fem.: root תְּפִאָר *he adorned*.
 32. בְּחוֹרִים *of young men*, n. masc. pl., from בְּחוֹר, which has (־) instead of (־), because ה will not admit *Dagesh*, s. 15; the compensation is neglected in the plural.

VER. 3.

33. תְּבִנָּה *a pattern*, n. fem., from בְּנָה *he built*.
 34. הַיּוֹלֵד *of the temple*, n. masc.

VER. 4.

35. אָרֶץ *length*, n. m., from אָרַךְ *to be prolonged*.
 36. יְמִים *of days*, see No. 14.

VER. 5.

37. אָרֶץ *the earth*, n. c.
 38. צָבֵחַ *pleasure*, n. m., from צָבַחַ *he inclined*.

VER. 6.

39. גָּבֵל *a boundary*, n. m., from גָּבַל *he bounded*.
 40. רַשְׁעָה *of wickedness*, n. f., from רָשַׁעַ *he did evil*.

VER. 7.

41. דְּבָרָה *the word*, No. 21.
 42. פְּשָׁרָה *of falsehood*, n. m., from פְּשַׁרְתָּ *he deceived*.

VER. 8.

43. חֲצִיר *the grass*, n. m. in construction, from חַצֵּיר,
 s. 61.
 44. גְּנוּמָה *of the house-tops*, n. masc. plur., from גְּנוּם,
 s. 55 a.

VER. 9.

45. אֲבָצָה *the host*, n. m. in construction, for אֲבָצָ, s. 61.
 46. מַלחְמָה *of war*, n. f., from מָלחַם *he fought*.

VER. 10.

47. בָּרְכָה *the blessing*, n. f. in construction, for בָּרַךְ,
 s. 61 b: root בָּרַךְ *he blessed*.
 48. טֹוב *good*, adj. m., used as a substantive.

VER. 11.

49. צְדָקָה *the righteousness*, n. f. in construction, for צְדָקָ, s. 61 b.

50. *of the just*: הַצָּדִיק of the just: root צָדֵק n. m.: root צָדֵק he was just: takes *Dagesh*, s. 16, 3.

VER. 12.

51. צִקְרָה *the cry*, n. f. in construction, for צִקְרָה, s. 61 b, 11, 28: root צַקֵּר he cried.

52. קָל *of the weak*, adj., for קָל, s. 254: root קָלֵל he was feeble.

VER. 13.

53. שְׁנִית *the sleep*, n. f. in construction, for שְׁנִית, s. 61 b: root שָׁנַת he slept.

54. טֹלֶם *eternity*, n. m.: root טֹלֶם he concealed.

VER. 14.

55. צְחָת *the counsel*, n. f. in construction, for צְחָת, s. 62, 61 b: root צָחַת he advised.

56. חִזְקָנִים *of the aged*: הַחִזְקָנִים n. m. pl., from חִזְקָה, 55 c.

VER. 15.

57. יִתְּר *a nail*, n. f. in const., for יִתְּר, s. 61, 62.

58. אַחֲלָל *of the tent*: הַאַחֲלָל for הַ, because נ does not receive *Dagesh*, s. 15; אַחֲלָל n. masc.

VER. 16.

59. חַצֵּר *the court*, n. c. in const., for חַצֵּר, s. 61, 62.

60. פְּהִנִּים *of the priests*: הַפְּהִנִּים n. m. plur., from פְּהִנָּה, s. 55 c.

VER. 17.

60. גָּרָגָר *the nest*, n. m. in const., for גָּרָגָר, 62 b.

61. צְפֹר *of a sparrow*, n. c.: root צָפֵר he departed.

VER. 18.

62. *the old men*, n. m. pl. in const., for **זַקְנִים** from **זָקֵן**, s. 55 c, 61 a, 62.
 63. *of Israel*: root **שָׁרַח** *he contended*; **אֱלֹהִים** *God*.

VER. 19.

64. *the folds*, n. fem. pl. in const., from **גִּדְעָה**, s. 57 a, 62.
 65. *צָאן* *of the sheep*, n. c.

VER. 20.

66. *in the courts*: **בְּבָתָרִים** n. m. pl. in const., from **בָּתָר**, ss. 54 a, c; 62 a.
 67. *of the house*, n. m. in const., for **בָּיִת**, s. 65.
 68. *יְהֹוָה* *of Jehovah*, n. m.

VER. 21.

69. *a man*, n. m.
 70. *אַבְלָל* *of understanding*, n. m., from **אָבְלָל** *he was wise*.

VER. 22.

71. *blood*, n. m. plur. from **דָם**.
 72. *and of deceit*: **וּמְרֹמָה** for **וְ** *and*, before the labial **מְרֹמָה**; **מְרֹמָה** *deceit*, n. f.: root **רִמָה** *he deceived*.

VER. 23.

73. *לְשֹׁון* *a tongue*, n. c.

CHAPTER III. VER. 1.

74. *בַּיּוֹם* *in the day*: **בְּ** *in*, **יּוֹם** *day*, n. m.
 75. *of doing*, inf. *Kal*. const., from **מִשְׁׁפַּת** *he did*; p. 29, col. 7, with compound *Sheva* under the Guttural, 11.

VER. 2.

76. בַּיּוֹם *in the days*, contracted from יְמִינִי, 28; בְּ in, 28; יְמִינִי n. pl. masc. in const. for יְמִינִים s. 61 a., from יְמִין or יְמִינָה a day, 54.

77. שְׁפָטָה *of judging*, const. inf., p. 28, col. 1., from שְׁפָטָה *he judged*.

78. שְׁפָטָתִים חֻקָּתָתִים *of the judges*: חֻקָּתָתִים part. act. *Kal*, plur., p. 28, col. 1: s. 55 c.

VER. 3.

79. נָתָתָךְ *of thy going*: נָתָתָךְ const. inf. *Kal*, from נָתַתְּ, s. 180; נָתָךְ *thy*, pronominal affix, 223.

VER. 4.

80. לִיּוֹם *to the day*.

81. קָרְבָּנִי *of my rising*: קָרְבָּנִי *to rise*, inf. *Kal*, p. 29, col. 5; נָבָן affix of 1 pers. sing., 223.

VER. 5.

82. נָתַתְּ *to the time*: נָתַתְּ *the*, נָתַתְּ *time*, n. c.

83. נָבָן *of going*, inf. *Kal*, p. 29, col. 5.

84. שְׁמַנְתָּה *of the sun*: שְׁמַנְתָּה *the*, שְׁמַנְתָּה n. c. *the sun*.

VER. 6.

85. שְׁנִיתָךְ *in the year*: שְׁנִיתָךְ for שְׁנִיתָךְ in, 28; שְׁנִיתָךְ in const. for שְׁנִיתָךְ *a year*, s. 62, 61 b.

86. תְּרַתָּן *Thartan*, n. m. *name of a man*.

CHAPTER IV. VER. 1.

87. נְלִילָתָה *hath been filled*, or, in prophecy, *shall be filled*, 3 sing. fem. perf. *Kal*, from נְלִילָה *it was filled*, p. 29, col. 6.

88. **הָאָרֶץ** *the earth*: **כִּי** for **כִּי** *the*, 72; **אָרֶץ** *earth*, n. c., written **אָרֶץ** with the article.

89. **דִּעָה** *of the knowledge, or of knowing*, n. f.: root **דִּעַ** *he knew*.

90. **אֶת** the sign of the accusative case, 52, 36.

91. **יְהָוָה** *the Lord*.

VER. 2.

92. **לְמִטְפָּאָה** *for the removal, or removing*: **לִ** for **מִטְפָּאָה** *removal*, n. f., from **מִטְפָּאָה** *he removed*.

93. **אֲתָה** *her*, acc. fem., s. 69.

94. **מִשְׁרָשִׁים** *from her roots*: **מִ** *from*, **שְׁרָשִׁים** *a root*, pl. **שְׁרָשִׁים**, 54 b; with the affix **הַ**, **שְׁרָשִׁים**, 75.

VER. 3.

95. **קְרָא** *for the calling*: **לִ** for **מִקְרָא** n. m.: root **קָרָא** *he called*.

96. **עַדָּה** *the assembly*: **כִּי** for **כִּי** *the*, 72; **עַדָּה** n. f.: root **יָצַד** *he appointed*.

97. **וְלִמְפָעַ** *and for removing*, **וְ** for **וְ** *and before* **לִ**; **לִ** *for*, **מְפָעַ** n. m.

98. **אֶת-מַחֲנֹות** *the camps*: **אֶת** for **אֶת** before *Makkaph*, 36, sign of the accusative case; **מַחֲנֹות** n. pl. fem. from **מַחֲנָה** 55 f.: root **מַחְנָה** *he encamped*.

VER. 4.

99. **וְמִסְפָּר** *and the number*: **וְ** for **וְ** *and*, before the labial **מִ**; **מִסְפָּר** n. m. in const. for **מִסְפָּר**, 61: root **סְפָר** *he numbered*.

100. **אֶת-רְבָע** *the fourth part*: **אֶת** for **אֶת** before *Makkaph*, 36; **רְבָע** n. m.

101. **יִשְׂרָאֵל** *of Israel*. See No. 63.

VER. 5.

102. **לִירָאָה** *for fearing* : **לִירָאָה** n. f., from **ירָאָה** *he feared*.

103. **אֱתִיְהֹה** *the Lord*, accusative case.

104. **אֱלֹהִים** *thy God* : **אֱלֹהִים** *God*, n. m., plur. **אֱלֹהִים**, 24. 54. ; the fulcrum **ו** is omitted because there is a quiescent **ו** in the next syllable ; with the pronominal affix **ו**, **אֱלֹהִים**, 78 c.

CHAPTER V. VER. 1.

105. **טוֹבִים** *good*, adj. pl. masc., from **טוֹב**.

106. **הַשְׁנִים** *two* : **הַ** *the*, **שְׁנִים** dual masc.

107. **כַּן** *more than*.

108. **חַדְךָ** *one* : **הַ** *the*, 15 ; **חַדְךָ** n. m.

VER. 2.

109. **הַטּוֹבִים** *are they good* : **הַ** interrogative particle, No. 105.

110. **הַמְּמִלְכּוֹת** *the kingdoms* : **הַ** *the*, n. plur. fem., from **מְמִלְכָה**, s. 57 a : root **מְלָךְ** *he reigned*.

111. **הַאֲלֹהָה** *these* : **הַ** for **הַ**, 15 ; **אֲלֹהָה** pron. pl. com. See rule, c. 7.

VER. 3.

112. **בָּדוּל** *great*, adj. m.

113. **הִיהָה** *shall be*, 3 sing. masc. fut. *Kal*, from **הִיהָה**, p. 29, col. 7.

114. **כָּבֹד** *the glory*, n. c. : root **כָּבֹד** *he was powerful*.

115. **הַבִּית** *of the house* : **הַ** *the*, **בִּית** n. m.

116. **הַזֶּה** *this* : **הַ** *this*. See rule, c. 7. **הַ** pron. demons. masc. 70.

117. *the latter*: **הַآخַرְוֹן** for **הַ**, 15; **אַחֲרֹן** adj. masc.: root **אַחֲר** *behind*.

118. *more than the first*: **מִן הַרְאֵשׁוֹן** for **מִן**, 15; **רָאשֵׁוֹן** adj. masc.: root **רָאשָׁה** *the head*.

VER. 4.

119. **חָכָם** *wise*, adj. masc.

120. **אַתָּה** *thou*, pron., 68.

121. *more than Daniel*, for **מִן דָנִיאֵל** 16, 1.; **דָנִיאֵל** n. m. *name of a man*: root **דָן** *a judge*, **אֵל** *God*.

CHAPTER VI. VER. 1.

122. **קָטָן** *small*, adj. masc.

123. *in the nations*, contracted from **בְּהָגּוּם**, 73; **בְּ** *in*, **הָ** n. m. pl., from **גַּוְעַם**, 54 g.

124. *I have made thee*: **בְּנַתָּהֵךְ** 1 sing. c. perf. *Kal*, from **בָּנַה** *he gave*, p. 28, col. 1, and s. 90 a; with the affix of 2 pers. sing. **בְּנַתָּהֵיכְךָ**, 224.

125. *and despised*: **בָּזַזְעִי** for **בָּזַזְעִי** before the labial **בְּ**; **בָּזַזְעִי** part. pass. *Kal*, from **בָּזַזְעַה** *he despised*, p. 29, col. 7.

126. *among men*, contracted from **בְּהָאָדָם**; **בְּ** *in*, **הָ** for **הַ**, 15; **אָדָם** n. m. collective, *men*.

VER. 2.

127. *understand ye*; 2 pl. m. imp. *Kal*, from **בִּין** or **בֵּין** *to understand*, p. 29, col. 5, with **וּ** instead of **וְ**.

128. *stupid*, part. act. *Kal*, m. pl., from **בָּעֵר**, p. 28, col. 1, s. 55 c.: root **בָּעַר** *to consume*.

129. **בָּעֵם** *among people*: **בְּ** for **בָּ**, 15; **בָּעֵם** n. c.

VER. 3.

130. **הָנָדָם** *the man.*
 131. **הַגָּדוֹל** *the great:* **הַ** *gadol* adj. m.
 132. **בְּעָנָקִים** *among the Anakim:* **בְּ** for **בַּ**; **עָנָקִים** n. m. pl., from **עָנָק**, 54.

VER. 4.

132. **פּוֹזָרִים** *treacherous,* m. pl. from **פּוֹזָר**, part. act. *Kal*, from **בָּנָד**, p. 28, col. 1, 55 c.
 133. **בְּאָדָם** *among men,* No. 126.

VER. 5.

134. **חִקָּה** *the beautiful:* **הַ** *the,* יָפָה adj. fem., from **יָפָה**, 50 c.
 135. **פּוֹנְחִים** *among women:* **בְּ** for **בַּ**; **פּוֹנְחִים** n. pl.

VER. 6.

136. **לְיִשְׁתָּחַ** *a lion,* n. m.
 137. **גָּבָר** *strong,* adj. m.: root **גָּבָר** *he prevailed.*
 138. **בְּבָהָרָה** *among cattle:* **בְּ** for **בַּ**, **בָּהָרָה** **בָּהָרָה** n. f.

CHAPTER VII. VER. 1.

139. **יֹם** *day,* n. m.
 140. **זֶה** *this very:* **הַ** *the,* **זֶה** *this,* pron. m., 69.

VER. 2.

141. **בָּזְמָתָה** *in the time:* **בָּ** for **בְּ**, **זָמָתָה** n. c.
 142. **זֶה** *this very:* **הַ** for **הַ**, 15; **זֶה** pron. fem., 69.

VER. 3.

143. **אֶת-הַבָּיִת** *to the house:* **אֶת** for **אֵת**, 36, 52.; **הַ** *the,* **בָּיִת** n. m.

144. **הַזֶּה** *this very*: **ה** *the*; **זֶה** *this*, demonst. pron. m., 70.

145. **וְאֶת-הַעִיר** *and to the city*: **וְ** *and*, **אֶת** *to*, **הַ** *the*, **עִיר** n. f.

146. **הַזֶּה** *this very*: **ה** *the*; **זֶה** *this*, pron. demons. f., 70.

VER. 4.

147. **דְּבָר** *speak thou*, 2 m. imp. *Pihel*, from **דָּבַר** *he spoke*, p. 32, col. 1.

148. **אֶת-הַבָּעֵר** *to the boy*: **אֶת** for **אֶת**, 36, 52; **הַ** *the*, **בָּעֵר** n. m.

הַלְּוִי *this very*, pron. demonst., c. 70.

VER. 5.

149. **מַי** *who?* pron. interrog., 70.

150. **הָאִישׁ** *the man*: **הָ** for **הַ** *the*; **אִישׁ** n. m.

151. **הַלְּזָה** *this here*: **הַ** *the*; **לְזָה** pron. demonst., 70.

VER. 6.

152. **הַדְּבָרִים** *the words*: **הַ** n. m. plur., from **דְּבָר**, 54 a.

153. **הַאֱלֹהִים** *these*: **הַ** for **הַ**; **אֱלֹהִים** pron. plur. com.

CHAPTER VIII. VER. 1.

154. **הָאִישָׁה** *the woman*: **הָ** for **הַ** *the*; **אִישָׁה** n. fem., from **אִישׁ**, 50.

155. **אֶלָּשֶׁר** *whom*, pron. rel., c. 70.

156. **בְּתַתְּחַת** *thou gavest*, 2 m. sing. perf. *Kal*, from **בְּתַתְּחַת**, p. 28, col. 1, and 90 a.

157. **עִמָּדִי** *with me*: **עִמָּדִ** *with*, prep. '., the affix *me*.

158. **חִיאָה** *she*, pron. fem., 69.

159. **בְּנַתְּנָה** *gave*, 3 sing., from **בְּנַתְּנָ**, p. 28, col. 1.

160. **לִי** *to me*, pron. c., 67.

VER. 2.

161. **וַיַּחַזֵּק** *and he held*: **וְ** convers. 86 a; **וַיַּחַזֵּק** 3 sing. m. fut. *Kal.*, from **חַזֵּק**, p. 28, col. 1.

162. **בְּ** *the hand*, in const. for **בְּ** n. c., 61.

163. **אֶחָד** *of his father*: **אֶ** n. m., with a light affix **אֶ**, 78 g.

164. **לִחְסִידָה** *for to remove*: **לִ** *for*, **חִסְידָה** inf. *Hiph.*, from **סָרָה** *to depart*, p. 37, col. 5.

165. **אֶתְּהָ** *it*, 69.

VER. 3.

166. **וְאֶנְמִיחָה** *and enmity*: **וְ** *and*, **אֶנְמִיחָה** n. f.: root **אָנִיבָה** *he hated*.

167. **אֶתְּפָאֵחַ** *I will place*, 1 sing. c. fut. *Hiph.*, from **שָׁאתָ** or **שָׁאַתָּה** *to place*, p. 37, col. 5.

168. **בּוּנְגָגָה** *between thee*: **בּוּ** *between*, prep. with the affix **גָגָה**, s. 82 a.

169. **וּבְנִין** *and between*: **וּ** for **וְ** before the labial **בּ**.

170. **נָאֵמָה** *the woman*, No. 154.

171. **בּוּרְעַדָּה** *thy seed*: **בּוּ** n. m., with the affix **רְעַדָּה**, s. 80 a.

172. **בּוּרְעַדָּה** *her seed*.

173. **הָאֵה** *he*, pron. m., 69.

174. **בּוּשְׁבָּקָה** *shall wound thee*: **בּוּ** for **בּוּ** *on account of* the affix, 224, 3 sing. m. fut. *Kal*, from **שָׁבַד** *to wound*, p. 29, col. 5.

175. **בּוּרְגָגָה** *the head*.

CHAPTER IX. VER. 1.

178. **אֲשֶׁר** *who*, interrog. pron., 70.

179. **בְּדוּידָה** *David*, name of a man: root **בְּדוּזָה** *beloved*.

180. **וְמַن** *and who*: **וְ** for **וְ** before the labial **מַ**.

181. **בֶּן** *the son*, n. m. in const. for **בֶּן**, 36.

182. **יְשָׁעִי** *Jesse*, name of a man.

VER. 2.

183. **וְמַנְ** *and who*: **וְ** for **וְמַנְ** *and the*.

184. **הַחֲלִיכִים** *the (persons) going*: **הַ** for **הַ** *the*, 15; **חֲלִיכִים** m. pl. from **חֲלֹךְ** act. part. *Kal*, from **חַלְ**, p. 28, col. 1, and 55 c.

VER. 3.

185. **אֶלְךָ** *these to thee*: **אֶלְךָ** pron. 70; **ךָ**, 68.

VER. 4.

186. **אַתָּה בְּנִי** *thou my son*: **אַתָּה** pron. 68; **בְּנִי** n. m., with the affix, 79 e.

VER. 5.

187. **בְּתִי** *my daughter*: **בְּתִי** n. f., with the affix **בְּתִי**, 82.

VER. 6.

188. **אֲתָּה שָׁׂוֹר** *the ox of whom*: **אֲתָּה**, 36, 52; **שָׁׂוֹר** n. m.

189. **לְקַחְתִּי** *have I taken*, 1 sing. c. perf. *Kal*, from **לְקַחַ**, p. 28, col. 1.

190. **חַמְרָךְ** *and the ass of whom*: **וְ** for **וְ**, 28; **חַמְרָךְ** n. m.: root **חַמְרָ** *he was red*.

VER. 7.

191. **בְּנִי אַתָּה** *the son of whom thou*: **בְּנִי** for **בְּנִי**, 36.

192. **בְּנָעַר** *the lad*: **בְּנָעַר** n. m.

VER. 8.

193. **בְּתִי אַתָּה** *the daughter of whom thou*: **בְּתִי** n. f.

VER. 9.

194. **מִתְּחִכָּתָה** *and wisdom of what: וְ and, חִכָּתָה n. f. in const. for חִכָּה, 61 b; מָה, 70.*

195. **לָהֶם** *to them, 69.*

CHAPTER X. VER. 1.

196. **עָמַדְשָׁי** *will hear, 3 sing. m. fut. *Kal*, from עָמַדְשׁ, p. 28, col. 1, s. 94 b.*

197. **מְכָדָה** *a wise man, adj. m.*

198. **וְיָמַדְשָׁי** *and will increase: וְ and, יָמַדְשׁ for or קָמָה, 153 a; 3 sing. masc. fut. *Hiph.*, from יָמַדְשׁ, p. 37, col. 4.*

199. **לִקְדָּחַ** *knowledge, n. m. : root לִקְדָּחַ he took.*

VER. 2.

200. **כָּבָד** *glory, n. c. : root כָּבָד *he was glorious.**

201. **חִכָּמִים** *wise men, m. pl., from מְכָדָה, 54 a, 11.*

202. **יִגְּחַלְלֵי** *shall inherit, 3 pl. masc. fut. *Kal*, for יִגְּחַלְלֵי, p. 28, col. 1, s. 257. מ would not admit *Dagesh*, and therefore this verb does not follow the form of verbs defective in the first radical.*

VER. 3.

203. **הַתְּהִרְאֵנִי** *they caused me to wander, 3 pl. c. perf. *Hiph.*, from תְּהִרְאָה, p. 37, col. 7.*

204. **אֱלֹהִים** *God, pl. m., from אֱלֹהָה, 54, 24.*

VER. 4.

205. **מִזְּהָם** *there, adv.*

206. **גָּנְלָה** *they were revealed, 3 pl. c. perf. *Niph.*, from גָּנְלָה, p. 31, col. 7.*

207. **אֲלֵלִי** *to him.*

VER. 5.

208. *hearken ye*, 2 pl. m. imp. *Hiph.*, from אֶעָן, p. 37, col. 1: root אָן *the ear*.

209. *the heavens*: הַשְׁמִימִים n. m. pl.

210. *and I will speak*: נְאֹמַר *for* נִ, 26; אָדָבָרָה 1 sing. c. fut. *Pihel*, p. 32, col. 1, with נִ, paragogic.

VER. 6.

211. *and hear thou*: נִ and הַשְׁמָעַ 2 m. sing. fut. *Kal*, from שָׁמַע, p. 28, col. 1, s. 94 b.

212. *the earth*: הַ for הַ *the*, 15; אָרֶץ n. c., with the article אָרֶץ.

213. *the words*, n. pl. m. in const. for אָמָרִים, 61 a, from אָמָר, 54 a, *a word*.

214. *my mouth*: פֶּה n. m. with the affix פִּי, s. 80 d.

VER. 7.

215. *and now*: נִ and עַתָּה adv.; root עַתָּה *time*.

216. *kings*, n. m. pl., from מלְךָ, 54 a.

217. *be wise*, 2 pl. m. imp. *Hiph.*, from שְׁכַל, p. 36, col. 1.

VER. 8.

218. *be ye instructed*, 2 pl. m. imp. *Niphal*, from יִסְרָר, p. 31, col. 4.

219. *judges*, in const. for שְׁפָטִים pl. m., from שְׁפָט, 55 c. act. part. *Kal* of שְׁפֹט, p. 28, col. 1.

220. *of the earth*: for אָרֶץ n. c., s. 255.

CHAPTER XI. VER. 1.

221. *do thou good*, 2 m. imp. *Hiph.*, from טֹוב, p. 37, col. 5, with הַ paragogic.

222. *to the good*: לְ for לְהַ, طֹובִים pl. m., from טֹוב, 54.

VER. 2.

223. *in the kindness*: בְּרִצּוֹנָךְ for בְּ in, 28; m. with the affix, s. 78: root רָצָח he was pleased.

224. *to Sion*: אֶת־צִיּוֹן for אֶת, 52, 36; נִזְון n. f. 49.

VER. 3.

225. *and he will do evil*: וְהַרְעֵעַ convers. s. 86; or הַרְעֵעַ, 3 sing. m. perf. *Hiph.*, from רְעֵעַ, p. 36, col. 3.

226. *to you*, 68.

227. *after that*: אַחֲרֵי אַחֲרֵי n. m. pl. in const. for אַחֲרִים 78, from אַחֲרָה 54 a, used as a preposition.

228. *he did good*, 3 sing. m. perf. *Hiph.*, from טָוב, p. 37, col. 5.

VER. 4.

229. *good instruction*: לְקֹחַ טֹבַן, n. m.

230. *I have given*, 1 sing. c. perf. *Kal*, from בִּתְנָן, p. 28, col. 1, s. 90 a.

VER. 5.

231. *and he shall press thee*: וְהַצֵּר לְךָ convers. s. 86; הַצֵּר 3 sing. masc. perf. *Hiph.*, from צִיר, p. 36, col. 3, s. 136.

232. *in all*: בְּכָל־כָּל for בְּ in, 36.

233. *thy gates*: שַׁעֲרֵיךְ n. c., pl. שַׁעֲרִים 54 a, with the affix שְׁעָרֵיךְ, s. 78 c.

VER. 6.

234. *and now*: וְעַתָּה and, עַתָּה adv.: root צָה time.

235. *suffer thou me*, 2 sing. m. imp. *Hiph.*, from נִיחַ, p. 37, col. 5, with נִיחַ paragogic, s. 152.

VER. 7.

236. **מִתְהַمֵּת** if he shall tarry: from **מִתְהַמֵּת** to linger, is derived the irregular form **תִּתְהַמֵּת**, and 3 sing. fut. m. **תִּתְהַמֵּת**, p. 41, col. 7.

327. **תְּחַאַחַת לוֹ** wait thou for him, 2 m. sing. imp. *Pihel*, from **חַאַחַת**, p. 33, col. 7.

VER. 8.

238. **וְשָׁאַלְתֶּה** and they shall ask thee: 1 convers. 86 a; 3 pl. c. perf. *Kal*, from **שָׁאַלְתָּ**, p. 28, col. 1.

239. **לְשָׁלָום** for peace: 1 for; 3 pl. n. m.

VER. 9.

240. **עֵין** an eye, n. c.

241. **תַּלְעַג** shall mock, 3 f. sing. fut. *Kal*, from **לָעַג**, p. 28, col. 1, s. 94 b.

242. **לֵאָב** a father: 1 52, 2 n. m.

243. **וְקַבֵּז** and shall despise, 3 f. sing. fut. *Kal*, from **קַבֵּז**, p. 29, col. 5, for **קַבֵּז**.

244. **לִקְהָתָה** obedience: for **לִקְהָתָה**, from 1 and **קְהָתָה**, n. f. in const., 61 b, for **קְהָתָה**: root **קְהָתָה** out of use.

245. **אֶם** a mother, n. f.

246. **וְקַרְבָּה** shall dig it out: 1 224, 3 pl. c. fut. *Kal*, from **קַרְבָּה**, p. 28, col. 2, with the affix, 224.

247. **עֲרָבִי** the ravens: in const. for **עֲרָבִים** pl. m. from **עֲרָבָה**, 55 c.

248. **בְּתַחַל** a valley: for 1 **בְּתַחַל** n. m. s. 254.

249. **וְאָכְלָה** and they shall eat it: 1 and; 3 pl. c. fut. *Kal*, from **אָכְלָה**, p. 28, col. 1, s. 224.

250. **בָּנִי** the sons: in const. for **בָּנִים**, 461 a, pl. m., from **בָּנָה**, 55 c.

251. **בָּנָר** of the eagle: for **בָּנָר**, s. 255, n. m.

VER. 10.

252. כָּל and every mouth: כָּל for כָּל 36; וְכָל־חַפֵּחַ, n. m. כָּפֵךְ, n. m.

253. אַפְּשָׁר which not: אַפְּשָׁר לֹא, 70.

254. נִשְׁקָּה hath kissed, 3 sing. m. perf. *Kal*, p. 28, col. 2, לֹא him, 69.

VER. 11.

255. אַפְּשָׁה deceiving, inf. *Hiph.*, from אַפְּשָׁה, p. 36, col. 2, s. 175.

256. חָאָתָּה thou hast deceived, 2 sing. masc. perf. *Hiph.*, from אַפְּשָׁה, p. 36, col. 2, 7.

257. כָּעָם this people: כָּעָם n. c., ss. 72, 70.

VER. 12.

258. חָרְפָּא healing: חָרְפָּא for חָרְפָּא 15; רֹפֵא part. act. *Kal*, from חָרְפָּא, p. 29, col. 6.

259. תְּחִלְאָאִיכִי thy diseases: from תְּחִלְאָה n. m., pl. תְּחִלְאָה 56; with the affix תְּחִלְאָאִיכִי, s. 76; and תְּחִלְאָאִיכִי in Chaldee: root חָלָא.

VER. 13.

260. וַיַּקְרֵא אֱלֹהִים and God called: וַיַּקְרֵא convers. 86 a; 3 sing. m. fut. *Kal*, from קָרֵא, p. 29, col. 6.

261. לֹאֹר the light: לֹאֹר for לֹא 15; אֹר n. m., יוֹם day, n. m.

262. חַשְׁךְ וְלִחְשָׁךְ and the darkness: וְ and; לְ for לֹא, חַשְׁךְ, n. m.

263. קָרָא he called, 3 sing. m. perf. *Kal*, p. 29, col. 6.

264. לִילָּה night, from לִילָּה n. m.; with נִ paragogic לִילָּה, s. 254, לִילָּה.

VER. 14.

265. חָמְתָּם *ye have believed*, 2 m. pl. perf. *Hiph.*, from אָמַן *it was true*, p. 36, col. 1, s. 101.

VER. 15.

266. וְרֹאַתָּם *and their arm* : יְ for יְרֹאַתָּם n. m. with the affix וְרֹאַתָּם, 24, 76.

267. הָצַפֵּה *hath saved*, 3 sing. m. perf. *Hiph.*, from עַשְׂתָּה, p. 37, col. 4, with הָ paragogic.

268. לָמָּתָּם *them*, 69.

VER. 16.

269. נְגַם *avenging*, part. act. *Kal*, from נְגַם, p. 28, col. 2.

270. לְצַרְיוֹן *his enemies*: צַרְיוֹן n. m.; pl. צַרְיוֹנִים, 54; with the affix צַרְיוֹן, 78 c.

VER. 17.

271. אֶלְגַּעַת *I will go*, 1 sing. c. fut. *Kal*, from אֶלְגַּעַת, p. 29, col. 4.

272. לְיִ for me, s. 67; this dative case is superfluous, as in Latin, ‘*suo sibi gladio hunc jugulo.*’

273. אֶלְלִיחָר *to the mountain*, n. m.

VER. 18.

274. לֹא יִקְרָא *he shall not be called*: לֹא יִקְרָא 3 sing. m. fut. *Niphal*, from קָרָא, p. 30, col. 6.

275. לְבָבָל *for the foolish man*; or, *as to the foolish man*: לְבָבָל for בָּבָל n. m.

276. נְדִיבָּה *liberal*, n. m.: root נְדַבֵּה *he urged*.

CHAPTER XII. VER. 1.

277. קָרָא *he created*, 3 sing. perf. *Kal*, p. 29, col. 6.

278. אָדָם *man*, n. m.

VER. 2.

279. **כָּבֵד** *honour thou*, 2 m. sing. imp. *Pihel*, from **כָּבֵד**, p. 32, col. 1.

280. **אָתָּה אָבִיךָ** *thy father*: **אָתָּה** for **אָתָּה**, 36; **בָּבָם** n. m. with the affix, 79 g.

281. **אָתָּה אָמֵת וְאָתָּה אָמֵת** *and thy mother*: **אָמֵת** n. f. with the affix, 79 d.

VER. 3.

282. **וְאַרְזֶחָי** *and I will curse*: **וְ** convers. **אַרְזֶחָי** 1 sing. c. perf. *Kal*, from **אַרְזֶחָה**, p. 28, col. 3.

283. **בְּרָכָה אָתָּה בְּרָכֹתֶיכָם** *their blessings*: **אָתָּה** for 36; **בְּרָכָה** n. f.; pl. **בְּרָכּוֹת**, s. 57 a; with the affix, **בְּרָכֹתֶיכָם**, s. 76.

VER. 4.

284. **יָכַרְךָ** *he shall bless*: for **יָכַרְךָ** 15, 3 sing. m. fut. *Pihel*, from **יָכַרְךָ**.

285. **אָתָּה עֲםָךְ** *his people*: **עֲםָךְ** n. c. with the affix, 78 h.

286. **בְּשִׁלְוֹם** *with peace*: **בְּשִׁלְוֹם** n. m.: root **שִׁלְוֹם** *he had peace*.

VER. 5.

287. **וְאָתָּה אָחִיךָ** *and thy brother*: **אָחִיךָ** n. m. with the affix, 78 h.

288. **תִּתְּצַלֵּךְ** *thou shalt serve*, 2 sing. m. fut. *Kal*, from **צַלֵּךְ**, p. 28, col. 1.

VER. 6.

289. **זִכְרֶךָ** *remember thou*, 2 sing. masc. imp. *Kal*, from **זִכְרֶךְ**.

290. **בְּרָאךְ** *thy creator*: **בְּרָא** part. act. *Kal*, from **בָּרָא**, p. 29, col. 6, with the affix **כָּךְ**, s. 79 d.

291. **בְּיָמֵינוּ** *in the days*: for **בְּיָמֵינוּ**, 28; **בְּ** *in*, **יָמֵנוּ** in const. for **יָמִים**, s. 61 a, pl. of **יָם** or **יָמִים** n. m.

292. *בְּחוֹרֹתִיךְ of thy youth*: *בְּחוֹרֹתָה* n. pl. fem., with the affix *בְּ*, s. 76: root *בָּחרַ* *he chose*.

VER. 7.

293. *וַיֹּאמְרוּ לְוּ and they told him*: *וְ* convers. 86 a; *וַיֹּאמְרוּ* 3 pl. c. fut. *Hiph.*, from *בָּנְדָה*, p. 36, col. 3.

294. *אָתָּה-יכְלַל-הַלְּרֹות all things befalling*: *תְּרוֹתָה* pl. fem., from *לְרֹה* part. act. *Kal*, from *לְרֹהַ*, p. 29, col. 7, 55 f.

295. *אֲתָּם אֲתָּם them*, s. 69.

VER. 8.

296. *אָרְוֹצָה נָּא I will run now*, 1 sing. c. fut. *Kal*, from *רָצַח*, p. 29, col. 5. with *נָ* paragogic; *נָא now*, adv.

297. *וְאָבְשָׁרָה and I will tell the news*: *וְ* for *וְ*, 26; *אָבְשָׁרָה*, with *וְ* paragogic for *אָבְשָׁר*, 1 sing. c. fut. *Pihel*, from *בָּשַׁר*, p. 32, col. 1.

298. *אֲתָּה-הַמֶּלֶךְ to the king*.

VER. 9.

299. *לִמְדָה he taught*, 3 sing. m. perf. *Kal*, p. 28, col. 1.

300. *דַּעַת knowledge*, n. f.: root *דָּעַ* *he knew*.

301. *אֲתָּה-הָעָם the people*: *הָ* for *הָ*, 15; *עָם* n. c.

VER. 10.

302. *יָרְדוּ they descended*, 3 pl. c. perf. *Kal*, from *יָרַד*, p. 28, col. 4.

303. *בְּמַטְזָוֹתָה into the depths*, n. fem. pl., from *מַטְזָוָה*, 57, a.

304. *כְּמוֹ אָבָן as a stone*: *כְּמוֹ* adv.; *אָבָן* n. f.

VER. 11.

305. *בָּאָבָן עַד-בָּאָבָן unto your coming*: *בָּאָבָן* prep.; *בָּאָבָן* inf. *Kal*, p. 29, col. 5; with the affix *בָּאָבָן*, 224.

306. **לְמִקְומָם** *to the place*: **לְמִקְומָם** n. c., from **לִקְםָה** *to rise*.

VER. 12.

307. **מֵזֶבֶב** *the abode*, in const. for **מֵזֶבֶב** n. m.: root **זֶבֶב** *he sat*.

308. **יָשַׁבְתִּי** *I have inhabited*, 1 sing. c. perf. *Kal*, from **יָשַׁבּ**, p. 29, col. 4.

VER. 13.

309. **וְשָׂמְחִים** *and they rejoicing*: **וְ** for **וְ** n. pl. m., from **שָׂמֵחַ**, 54 a, 24.

310. **שָׁמְחָה** *joy*, n. f.

311. **גָּדוֹלָה** *great*, adj. fem., from **גָּדוֹלָה**, 50 a.

VER. 14.

312. **וַיֵּשֶׁבּ** *and he abode*: **וַיֵּשֶׁבּ** convers., s. 86; **וַיֵּשֶׁבּ** for **וַיֵּשֶׁבּ**, 3 sing. m. fut. *Kal*, from **שָׁבַבּ**, p. 29, col. 4, 249 c.

313. **דְּרוּשָׁם** *a month of days*: **דְּרוּשָׁם** n. m.

314. **עִמּוֹ** *with him*: **עִמּוֹ** prep. with the affix, 243.

VER. 15.

315. **וְלֹא** *and he drank not*: **וְלֹא** 3 sing. m. perf. *Kal*, p. 29, col. 7.

316. **מִים** *waters*, n. pl. irregular.

317. **שְׁלֹשָׁה** *three*, adj. m., from **שֶׁשֶׁ**, 49, 50.

318. **לִילּוֹת** *nights*, pl. f., from **לִילָה**, 54 c.

VER. 16.

319. **בְּבֶןֶשֶׁת** *in twilight*: **בְּ** *in*, **בֶּןֶשֶׁת** n. m.

320. **בְּבָאָרֶב** *in the evening of the day*: **בְּבָאָרֶב** n. c.

321. **בְּאֵישָׁוֹן** *in the middle of night*: **בְּאֵישָׁוֹן** n. c.

literally *a little man*; thus אֵישׁ־זָן עֵין *the little man of the eye*, or *the pupil of the eye*; hence, *the middle*.

322. וְאַפְלָה *and darkness*: נָאַפְלָה n. f.

VER. 17.

323. בָּשָׂנָה *in the year*: בָּ for בָּ 28; שָׂנָה in const. for שָׂנָה, 62, 60 b.

324. שָׁמָשׁ־מֵאוֹת *six hundreds*: שָׁמָשׁ n. f. 49; מֵאוֹת pl. fem., from מֵאָה.

325. לְחַיְנָה *of the life of Noah*: לְ n. pl. m. in const. for חַיִם 61 a, from חַי, 55 g.

326. בָּחָדֶשׁ־הַשְׁנִי *in the second month*: בָּ for בָּ, 73, השְׁנִי n. m.; שְׁנִי ordinal adj. fem.

327. שְׁבָעָה *in the seven ten*: שְׁבָעָה adj. f., from שְׁבָעַ; שְׁבָעַ adj. m., see 49.

CHAPTER XIII. VER. 1.

328. אֲשֶׁר לְקַחְתִּי *which I have taken*: 1 sing. c. perf. *Kal*, from קָלַח, p. 28, col. 1.

329. בְּחֶרְבִּי *with my sword*: בְּחֶרְבִּי with the affix 80, from חֶרְבָּ n. f.

330. וּבְקַרְבָּה *and with my bow*: וּ for וּ, בְּ with; קַרְבָּה with the affix, from קָרְבָּה n. f., 80.

VER. 2.

331. לְקַרְצָה *winking*, part. act. *Kal*, from קָרְצָה, p. 28, col. 1.

332. עִינָיו *with his eyes*: בְּ with; עִינָיו with the affix, 76, 78 c, from עִינִים n. dual, from עֵין, 54 c.

333. מְלַלָּה *speaking*, part. act. *Kal*, from מְלַלָּה, p. 28, col. 3.

334. *with his feet*: בְּרַגְלֵי with ; רַגְלֵי with the affix 76, from רַגְלִים n. dual, from רַגֵּל n. c. 56.

335. *teaching*, part. *Hiph.*, from מְרַתָּה, p. 37, col. 4, 7.

336. *with his fingers*: בְּאַצְבָּעָתָיו with ; אַצְבָּעָתָיו with the affix, 76; from תְּאַצְּבָע אַצְבָּע n. pl., from אַצְבָּע n. f. 57: root עַצְבָּע *he painted*.

VER. 3.

337. חָנָה *lo!* interjection.

338. תְּפִלָּה *set*, or *engraved*, part. pass. *Kal*, from תְּפִלָּה, p. 28, col. 1.

339. חָבָב *gold*, n. m.

340. וְכָבָב *and silver*: וְ and ; כָּבָב n. m.

VER. 4.

341. חָמֵם *without recompense, gratis*, adv., from חָנוּ *favour*.

342. נִמְכְּרָתִם *ye have been sold*, 2 pl. m. perf. *Niph.*, from מִכְרָר, p. 30, col. 1.

• 343. וְלֹא בְּכָבָב *and with no silver*.

344. תְּגִלְלִי *ye shall be redeemed*: for תְּגִלְלִי 2 m. plur. fut. *Niph.*, from גִּלְלָה, p. 30, col. 1, s. 257.

VER. 5.

345. יְמִינִי *they were pure*, 3 pl. c. perf. *Kal*, from יְמִינָה, p. 28, col. 3.

346. נְזַרְעִיתִי *her Nazarites*, with the affix 76, from נְזַרְעִים n. pl. m., from נְזַר, s. 54; root נְזַר *he separated*.

347. כְּלֹגֶג *more than snow*: כְּ for כָּבָב, 51, 52, 16; לֹגֶג n. m.

348. יְמִינִי *they were white*, 3 pl. c. perf. *Kal*, from יְמִינָה, p. 28, col. 3, s. 15.

349. חֶלֶב more than milk: מִחְלֶב for מִן, 51, 52, 15; n. m.

350. אַרְמָא they were red, 3 pl. c. perf. *Kal*, from אַרְם, p. 28, col. 1.

351. עַצְם in body, n. f.: root עַצְּבָה he was strong.

352. מִקְּנִים more than rubies: מִן for מִן, 51, 16; n. m. pl.

VER. 6.

353. וַיְהִי and *Jehu*.

354. מִלְאָה filled, 3 sing. m. perf. *Pihel*, from מִלְאָה, p. 32, col. 6.

355. יָד his hand, n. c. with the affix.

356. בְּקָשָׁת with his bow: בְּ for בְּ, 73; קָשָׁת n. c.

VER. 7.

357. וְלֹאָתַי and I will exult: וְ convers. 86; לֹאָתַי or גָּלַתִי sing. c. perf. *Kal*, from גָּל or צִיל, p. 29, col. 5.

358. בְּיְרוּשָׁלָם in *Jerusalem*: for בְּיְרוּשָׁלָם, 28.

359. וְשָׁלַחֲתָי and I will rejoice: וְ convers. 86; שָׁלַחֲתָי sing. c. perf. *Kal*, from שָׁוַח or שָׁוַיַּח, p. 29, col. 5.

360. בְּעַמִּי in my people: בְּ in; עַמִּי with the affix, 78 h, from עַם n. c.

VER. 8.

361. וְחַטֹּאתֵיכֶם and your sins: וְ and, from חַטֹּאת n. f.; pl. c. perf. *Kal*, 57; with the affix, חַטֹּאתֵיכֶם, 76, 78.

362. מִנְעִי have held back, 3 pl. c. perf. *Kal*, from מִנְעָה, p. 28, col. 1.

363. מִכֶּם the good from you, 68.

VER. 9.

364. וְכָלָם they all: כָּל with the affix, 81 b.

365. שָׁבַב *lie, 3 pl. c. perf. Kal*, from שָׁבַב, p. 28, col. 1.

366. בְּכָבֵד *in glory: בְּ* in; כָּבֵד n. c.

367. אִישׁ בְּבֵיתוֹ *every man in his house: בְּ* in; בֵּית with the affix, from בֵּית, 82 a.

VER. 10.

368. לֹא יָסַד *it shall not depart, 3 sing. m. fut. Kal*, from סַד, p. 29, col. 5.

369. מְכַפֵּה *the sceptre, n. c.*

370. מִצָּדָה *from Judah, contracted from מִצָּדָה*.

CHAPTER XIV. VER. 1.

371. וְשָׁרֶקֶת *and the serpent: וְ* and, שָׁרֶקֶת n. m.

372. וְחַיָּה *was, 3 sing. m. perf. Kal*, p. 29, col. 7.

373. קָרְמָה *cunning, n. m.: root קָרַמְתָּ*.

374. כָּלְבֵל חַיִת *above every beast: כָּל* for חַיִת, 16, 51; חַיִת n. f. in const., for חַיִת, 71 b: root חַיַּה *he lived.*

375. חַמְעָה *of the field: חַמְעָה* n. m.

VER. 2.

376. וְאָרֶץ *and the earth, 72.*

378. וְחַיָּה *was, 3 sing. f. perf. Kal*, from חַיָּה, p. 29, col. 7.

379. וְכֹזֶב תֹּאֵז *desolation and emptiness, nouns m.;* וְ for חַיִת.

VER. 3.

380. וְרִיחָה כָּל וְכָלִילִתָּה *and all her princes: כָּל* for רִיחָה, 36; וְכָלִילִתָּה n. pl. m. with the affix, from כָּל, 54, 76.

381. וְיִהְיֶה *shall be, 3 pl. c. fut. Kal*, from יִהְיֶה, p. 29, col. 7.

382. וְאֵת *nothing, n. m. for אֵת.*

CHAPTER XV. VER. 1.

383. *he shall be*, 3 sing. m. fut. *Kal*, p. 29, col. 7.

384. *for the head*: **לְרָאשׁ** *for*; **רָאשׁ** n. m.

385. *and thou shalt be*, 2 sing. m. fut. *Kal*, from **הִחְיَا**, p. 29, col. 7.

386. *for the tail*: **לְזַבֵּב** *for*; **זַבֵּב** n. m.

VER. 2.

387. *and thou shalt be*: 1 convers. 86; 2 sing. m. perf. *Kal*, from **הִחְיָה**, p. 29, col. 7.

388. *for a father*, in const. for **אֵבֶב**, 61.

389. *of a multitude*, n. c. in const. for **הַמּוֹן**, s. 61.

390. *of nations*, n. m. pl. from **גּוֹיִם**, 55 g.

VER. 3.

391. *strengthen yourselves*, 2 pl. m. imp. *Hith-pahel*, from **חִזְקָה**, p. 40, col. 1.

392. *and be ye*, 2 pl. m. imp. *Kal*, from **הִחְיָה**, p. 29, col. 7.

393. *for men*: **לְאֲנָשִׁים** *for* **לְהָ**, 73; **אֲנָשִׁים** n. pl. from **אָנָשׁ**, 54.

VER. 4.

394. *and it was*: 1 convers. 86; **וַיְהִי** *for* **וַיְהִי**, 3 sing. m. fut. *Kal*, from **הִיָּה**, p. 29, col. 7, s. 206, 4.

395. *for a rod*: **לְמַטָּה** *for*; **מַטָּה** n. c.: root **גַּטְתָּה** *he stretched*.

396. *in his hand*: **בְּ** *in*; **בְּכֶפֶן** with the affix 76, from **כֶּפֶן** n. f.

VER. 5.

397. *and there was not*.

398. מִים *water*, n. pl.; it is often followed by a verb singular.

399. לְאַךְתָּה *for the multitude* : לְ for לַעֲנָה, 15; עֲנָה n. f.

VER. 6.

400. אַכְדָּר *a servant*, n. m.; in pl. עֲכָדִים, 54 a.

401. יְהִי *he shall be*, 3 sing. m. fut. *Kal*, from יְהִי, p. 29, col. 7.

402. לְאַחֲרֵי *to his brothers*: לְ to; from אַחֲרָה 55 a.; pl. אַחֲרִים, with the affix אַחֲרֵי 78, in the pause.

CHAPTER XVI. VER. 1.

403. וְאָרֶץ *and the earth*.

404. שְׁאֵלָה *shall be deserted*, 3 sing. f. fut. *Niph.*, from שְׁאֵלָה, p. 30, col. 1.

405. מֵהֶם *of them*, 69.

VER. 2.

406. וַיְהִי *and it was*. No. 394.

407. כַּאֲשֶׁר *when it*: כְּ for כַּחַ, 73.

408. שָׁמַע *it was heard*, 3 sing. m. perf. *Niph.*, from שָׁמַע, p. 30, col. 1.

408. לְסַנְבָּלָת *by Sanballat*.

VER. 3.

410. תִּלְאָנָה שְׁבָבָת *are we not considered*, 1 pl. c. perf. *Niph.*, from שְׁבַבָּה, p. 30, col. 1.

411. גְּבָרִות *strangers*, pl. fem., from גְּבָרִיָּה, 50.

VER. 4.

412. נִרְשָׁתִי *I am sought*, 1 sing. c. perf. *Niph.*, from רִשְׁתָה, p. 30, col. 1.

413. *לֹא שָׁאַלְגָּה* by (those who) asked not, 3 pl. c. perf. *Kal*, from *שָׁאַל*, p. 28, col. 1.

VER. 5.

414. *נִמְצָאָהִי* I am found, 1 sing. c. perf. *Niph.*, from *מִצָּא*, p. 31, col. 6.

415. *בְּקָרְשָׁנִי* they sought me: for *בְּקָרְשָׁנִי* 3 pl. perf. *Pihel*, p. 32, col. 1, with the affix, 224.

VER. 6.

416. *חַזְקָה* a vision, n. f. : root *חַזֵּק* he saw.

417. *חַזְקָה* hard, adj. f., from *חַזֵּק*, 50 c.

418. *חַנְדָּר* was told, 3 sing. m. perf. *Hophal*, from *חַנְדָּר*, p. 38, col. 2.

VER. 7.

419. *בְּצָתְּרַת חַחְיָא* in this time: *בְּ* in; *צָתְּרַת* n. f.

420. *יִבְאַל* shall be brought, 3 sing. m. fut. *Hophal*, from *בְּאַל*, p. 39, col. 4.

421. *פְּנִי* a present, n. m.

422. *אַבְּאֹת* of hosts, pl. fem., from *אַבְּאָה*, 57.

VER. 8.

423. *כִּי יִפְאַר* if he be sold, 3 sing. m. fut. *Niph.*, from *פְּאַר*, p. 30, col. 1.

424. *לְךָ* to thee, 68.

425. *אַחֲרֵיךְ* thy brother, n. m. with affix, 78 g.

VER. 9.

426. *לֹא בָּנָה* was not built, 3 sing. m. perf. *Niphal*, p. 31, col. 7, from *בָּנָה*.

427. *בֵּית* a house, n. m.

428. *לְשָׁם* to the name.

VER. 10.

429. **וּבְנֹתֶיהָ** *and her daughters*: **וּ** for **וְ** before the labial; **בְּנֹתֶיהָ** n. with the affix, from **בָּנָה**, 78, pl. fem. irreg., from **בָּנָה** for **בָּנָת**.

430. **אֲשֶׁר** *who*.

431. **בְּגָדֶה** *in the field*: **בְּ** for **בְּ**, 73; **גָדֶה** n. m.

432. **בְּחֶרֶב** *with the sword*, **חֶרֶב** n. f.

433. **תִּתְרַגֵּנָה** *shall be slain*, 3 f. pl. fut. *Niphal*, from **תִּתְרַגֵּן** *he slew*, p. 30, col. 1.

CHAPTER XVII. VER. 1.

434. **לֹא אֶאֱבֹגֶת** *they did not wish*, 3 pl. c. perf. *Kal*, from **אָבֹגֶת**, p. 29, col. 7.

435. **עָמַדְתִּי** *to hear*, inf. *Kal*, from **עָמַדְתִּי**, p. 28, col. 1, 24.

VER. 2.

436. **מָה יְקַרֵּב** *what will he add*, 3 sing. m. fut. *Kal*, from **מָה יְקַרֵּב**, p. 28, col. 1, s. 94 a.

437. **דָּבַר** *to say*, inf. *Pihel*, from **דָּבַר**, p. 32, col. 1.

438. **בְּמִנְיָה** *with me*.

VER. 3.

439. **אַל תָּלַכְתִּי** *thou shalt not go*, 2 f. sing. fut. *Kal*, from **אַל תָּלַכְתִּי**, p. 29, s. 4.

440. **לְלַלְתִּי** *to gather*: **לְ** for **לְ**, 28; **לַלְתִּי** inf. *Kal*, from **לַלְתִּי**, p. 28, col. 1.

441. **בְּמִדְבָּר** *in a field*.

442. **אֶחָר** *another*.

VER. 4.

443. **כִּי צִמְצָה** *because she had ceased*, 3 sing. f. perf. *Kal*, from **צִמְצָה**, p. 28, col. 1.

444. מִלְּזָה *from bearing* : מִן for לִזְהָה inf. *Kal*, from לִזְהָה, p. 29, col. 4.

CHAPTER XVIII. VER. 1.

445. מִכָּלְעַץ *from every tree*.

446. מִגְּן *of the garden*.

447. אֲכַל *to eat*, inf. abs. *Kal*, from אָכְלָה, p. 28, col. 1.

448. אַתָּה אֲכַל *thou shalt eat*, 2 sing. m. fut. *Kal*.

VER. 2.

449. בַּיּוֹם *in the day*.

450. אֲכַלְתָּךְ *of thy eating*, inf. *Kal*, from אָכְלָה, with the affix, p. 28, col. 1, s. 224.

451. מִמְּנָה *from it*, 69.

452. מִתְּהִית *to die*, inf. *Kal*, p. 29, col. 5.

453. תָּמֹתָה *thou shalt die*, 2 sing. m. fut. *Kal*, p. 29, col. 5.

VER. 3.

454. טָרַף *to tear*, inf. *Kal*.

455. טָרַף *he is torn*, 3 sing. m. perf. *Puhal*, p. 34, col. 1, s. 100.

456. יוֹסֵף *Joseph*.

VER. 4.

457. סָלַל *to stone*, inf. *Kal*, p. 28, col. 1.

458. סָלַל *he shall be stoned*, 3 sing. m. fut. *Niphal*, from סָלַךְ, p. 30, col. 1.

VER. 5.

459. חָרַב *to be slain*, inf. *Hophal*, p. 38, col. 1.

460. חָרַב *they were slain*, 3 pl. c. perf. *Niphal*, from חָרַב, p. 30, col. 1, s. 29.

461. הַמֶּלֶךְ *the kings*, n. pl. m., from מלֶךְ, 54 a.

VER. 6.

462. קָרַט *to deceive*, inf. *Kal*.
 463. יִקְרַט *he will cheat*, 3 sing. m. fut. *Kal*, from עָרַט, p. 28, col. 1.

CHAPTER XIX. VER. 1.

464. יִבְרַע *he will bless*, 3 sing. m. fut. *Pihel*, p. 32, col. 1, 98.
 465. בָּרָע *to bless*, inf. *Kal*.

VER. 2.

466. אָמַרְתִּים *they (are) saying*, pl. m., from אָמַר part. act. *Kal*, p. 28, col. 1; אָמַר inf. *Kal*.

467. לְמַנְאָצִים *to my despisers*: ל for ל, 28; מַנְאָצִים, pl. part. *Pihel*, from מַנְאָצָה, p. 32, col. 1.

VER. 3.

468. וְקָא בָּאָר *and it shall continue to come*: ו for ו convers. בָּאָר, 3 sing. perf. *Kal*; בָּאָר inf. *Kal*, p. 29, col. 6.

469. וְעַטְפָּה *and shall overwhelm*: ו convers.; עַטְפָּה 3 sing. m. perf. *Kal*, p. 28, col. 1.

CHAPTER XX. VER. 1.

470. לֹא טֹב *it (is) not good*.
 471. חַיָּה *to be*, inf. *Kal*, from חַיָּה, p. 29, col. 7.
 472. חָדָם *the man*.
 473. לְבָדָה *alone*.

VER. 2.

474. מִי חִגֵּיד *who told*, 3 sing. m. perf. *Hiphil*, from חִגֵּיד, p. 36, col. 3.
 475. לְךָ *to thee*.
 476. כִּי עָרָם *that naked*, adj.: root עָרָם.





